

THE TIMES

No 61,218

TUESDAY APRIL 27 1982

Price twenty pence

Hospitals disrupted by union

Many psychiatric hospitals are restricting non-emergency admissions because of action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees in support of its 12 per cent pay claim. The action is likely to spread later this week when the National Union of Public Employees completes its campaign plans

Kaunda due to meet Botha

President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, are expected in Botswana today or tomorrow for a meeting which has puzzled observers and aroused criticism in other "front-line" African states.

Public cash for £50m centre

A last-minute change of mind by the Government means that a £50m international conference centre being built near the Houses of Parliament will now be paid for out of public funds, instead of by private finance. Back page

Ford profits fall

Profits at Ford of Britain fell slightly to £220m before tax last year. The group is Britain's only big car manufacturer to remain in black.

Page 15

'Loyalist' threat

Scottish "loyalists" are threatening a battle in Glasgow during the Pope's visit if police stop them from holding a march on June 1. Page 3

Polish hope

As Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Polish primate, arrived in Rome, there were strong indications that the Polish Government is prepared to negotiate with the church

Page 6

Prior rebuffed

Mr James Prior's plans for devolution in Northern Ireland have been denounced as unworkable by the Democratic Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party. Page 2

£255,000 award

A Cleethorpes boy aged 17 who was left crippled and blind after a routine appendix operation went wrong has been awarded £255,000 damages. Photograph, page 2

US buys Iran oil

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran for the first time since the hostage crisis in 1979. Page 15

Mafia death

Frank "Three Fingers" Coppola, the Mafia leader suspected of being involved in heroin trade between Sicily and the United States, died in a clinic near Rome, aged 83.

Petrol up

Esso last night put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four-star petrol. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit. Page 15

Anti-hunt move

Labour members of Waverley District Council, Surrey, are trying to ban hunting on the council's land but the move seems certain to fail. Page 3

Dame Celia dies

The opening of a play in London was postponed after the death of Dame Celia Johnson, the actress, at her home on Sunday. Obituary, page 14; photograph, back page

Keegan injury

Kevin Keegan, the England captain, is out of the team to play Wales tonight, after suffering severe backache. Keegan has been having treatment for disc trouble. Page 21

Leader page 13
Letters: On the Falklands from Lord Mishcon, and others; women in the Church, from the Rev R. T. Beckwith; captive in Kabul, from Professor Owen Chadwick

Leading articles: Falklands; health service workers Features, page 10, 32
Nicholas Fairbairn, the former Solicitor General for Scotland, on why the death penalty should hang over every criminal; an Argentine journalist explains the junta's need for the Falklands; fashion: the fading of denim. Obituary, page 14
Dame Celia Johnson, Miss Margaret Popham

Home 2, 3 Events 26
Overseas 4, 5 Law Report 25
Arts 14 Leisure cartoon 6
Archaeology 25 Parliament 8
Sports 11, 14, 20, 22
Business 15-20 TV & Radio 25
Court 14 Theatres, etc 25
Crossword 26 Weather 26
Diary 12 Wills 14

British advance unit reported on the Falklands

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A small force of British troops has landed on the Falklands proper, informed sources disclosed last night. It is an advance party seeking landing site for the main force.

The commander of the Royal Navy task force, Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward, has been given orders allowing him to make a landing at his discretion, but not to attack the capital, Port Stanley. The largest Argentine invasion force is believed to be deployed around the capital and the full Cabinet is to make the final decision on an assault there.

The decision to begin operations in the main Falklands group was taken last week by the Prime Minister and four senior Cabinet colleagues after consultation with the defence chiefs of staff, within guidelines already agreed by the full Cabinet.

It was based on a number of judgments by the Government. Chief of these was the conviction, expressed again in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that only maximum military pressure would persuade the Argentine Government to negotiate withdrawal of its forces.

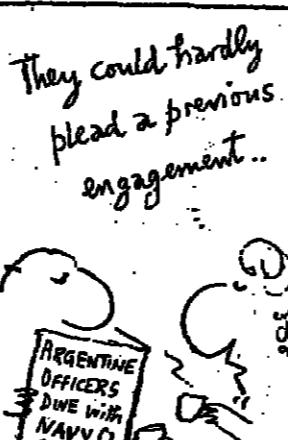
The adverse effect on troops of long confinement at sea, and the fact that winter is fast approaching in the Falklands were also factors.

[The Ministry of Defence said last night it had no information on the East Falkland operation and even if it had, it would have been unable to discuss an operational matter.]

The Government's urgency after question upon the Prime Minister. What is to happen next? What steps was the Government taking to speed up negotiations? When would the Government return

ON OTHER PAGES

World reaction
The next moves
EEC urges speed
Fleet's battle order
Poll support rises
Uncertainty hits pound
Parliamentary report
Argentine's viewpoint
Leading article, letters 13



to the Security Council, and how could the House be absolutely sure that there would be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? Mr Foot insisted that political control over the military operations must be absolute, "without any possibility of mistake whatever".

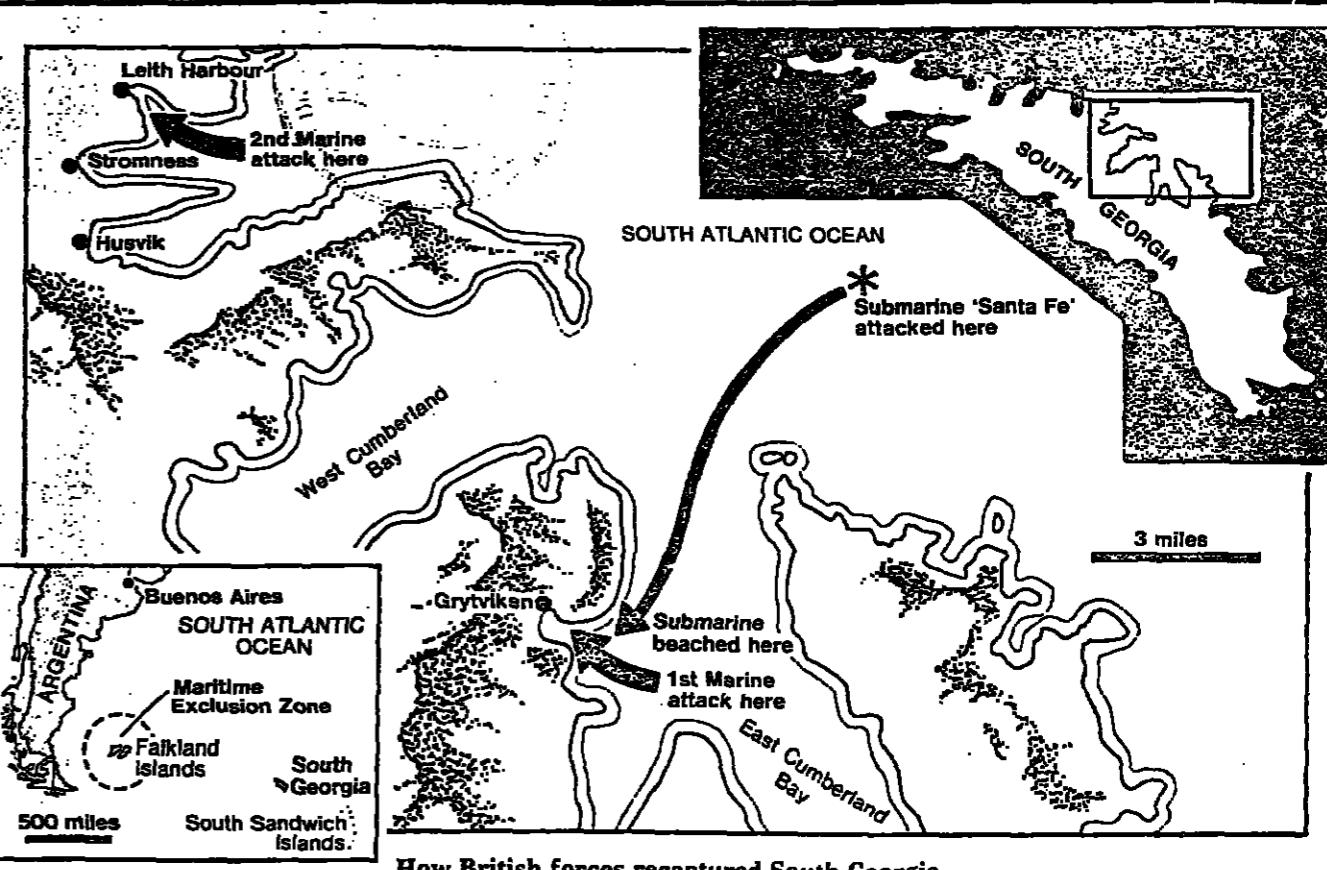
There were Labour cheers and restiveness from Conservative backbenchers as Mr Foot went on: "We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us."

Mrs Thatcher, answering questions, repeated again and again that time was running out. She told Mr Foot that it was more than three weeks since the Security Council had called on the Argentine forces to withdraw "during that time far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements on the islands".

She said that the negotiations through Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, must continue with all possible speed. "Of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. We must therefore search for that peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader."

But the reply that alerted MPs to the possibility that further military action might be required came from Mr Douglas Jay, the former Labour minister, who invited the Government to exercise fully our inalienable right of self defence. The Prime Minister agreed that there was a greater chance of a peaceful settlement "if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government."

He then pressed question after question upon the Prime Minister. What is to happen next? What steps was the Government taking to speed up negotiations? When would the Government return



How British forces recaptured South Georgia.

We do not want force — Thatcher

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mrs Thatcher said last night that the Government would continue its efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the Falklands dispute. Nobody wanted that more than she did.

Interviewed on the BBC television programme *Panorama*, the Prime Minister said she did not think that the retaking of South Georgia would increase Argentine resistance to a peaceful settlement. "I hope it will make them realize that we are quietly determined in support of a principle. We do not want to use force. Democracies never do."

Mrs Thatcher said that diplomatic negotiations would have no chance of success unless they were backed up by the task force and the certainty on the part of the Argentines that Britain would use the task force if need be. "I have always hoped that we would not have to use it," she said.

But since the passage of the United Nations resolution three weeks ago, telling the Argentines to withdraw, they had piled more and more soldiers and equipment into the islands.

It seemed absurd that Argentina had not withdrawn its men from the Falklands under the United Nations resolution. If it did, and we could get the United States to guarantee the security of the islands, or even perhaps if there was a United Nations force, we could withdraw our task force.

Then there would be hope of solving the crisis peacefully. "That is my objective and what I shall work for", she said.

UN chief appeals for restraint

From Zoriana Pysarivsky, New York, April 26

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary General, today called the situation in the Falklands Islands a threat to world peace, and appealed to the governments of Britain and Argentina to refrain from taking any action that would broaden the conflict.

In a statement issued through his spokesman, Señor Pérez de Cuellar said that the armed exchange between Argentina and British forces on South Georgia has demonstrated the urgent need to halt the escalation of the crisis.

He called on both parties to comply immediately with the points contained in Security Council Resolution 502, which calls for the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands, and a diplomatic solution to the dispute.

Yesterday, Argentina lodged a complaint against Britain in a letter to the Security Council, calling the recapture of South Georgia "an act of armed aggression" and "a grave breach of international peace and security". It stopped short, however, of calling for a meeting of the council.

Washington: Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) here today to consider possible collective action against Britain as the United States struggled to keep negotiations on the Falklands crisis alive after Britain's recapture of South Georgia (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Meeting in the Hall of the Americas in the OAS headquarters in Washington, the foreign ministers this morning approved an initial moderately-worded resolution calling for the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Junta prepares to go on offensive

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 26

Argentina's military junta was today believed to be reviewing tactics for repelling a British counter-attack on the Falklands.

There was still no official acknowledgement late this afternoon of the capture of South Georgia by Britain. The three-man junta was in emergency session, apparently to consider options for some form of offensive against the advancing British fleet rather than merely awaiting its arrival.

Pictures of soldiers placing what appeared to be mines on a Falkland beach appeared in several Argentine newspapers this morning. Some quoted London reports of a British victory but most carried headlines saying the Argentines were holding out.

The junta's last communiqué was issued in the early hours of this morning, saying that for tactical reasons communications had been cut with Argentine naval forces on South Georgia. It said: "The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority, which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island.

"Our forces moved back to their initial position and they continue fighting with higher battle spirits. They have the moral superiority that comes from knowing that they are defending their own country."

Despite the official news blackout, most Argentines were aware of the defeat tonight, because of radio reports from Chile and Uruguay. A huge anti-British and anti-American demonstration got under way tonight in the Plaza de Mayo outside the presidential palace.

Prisoners' status confused

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government was insisting last night that the 200 Argentines captured during the retaking of South Georgia on Sunday were not prisoners of war, but the Geneva Convention seems to contradict this.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Commons: "A state of war does not exist between ourselves and Argentina". The Ministry of Defence was adamant that the captured men were "prisoners, but not prisoners of war". They were returned to Argentina.

But Article Two of the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war ruled that it should apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the high contracting parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them".

An armed conflict is sufficient then to place captured troops into the category of prisoners of war, provided that the states involved have ratified the convention. Britain and Argentina have both done so.

Colonel Gerald Draper, Professor Emeritus of Law Studies at Sussex University, told *The Times* last night that in the light of the experiences of the Second World War, it had become inevitable that the protection of such prisoners could not be left to the hazardous and debatable determination of the existence of a legal state of war".

The phrase "armed conflict" had been devised as a solution of this difficulty. "It is accepted law that this phrase will cover any situation in which a difference between two states leads to the intervention of armed forces", Professor Draper said.

Selling, Buying, Leasing, Managing, Rent-Negotiating, Rating, Valuing, Plant-valuing and auctioning, Developing, Advising, Refurbishing, Insuring, Relocating, Investing/Financing, Building, Project-managing.

All in the day's work for

Making property perform better for industrial and commercial clients.

Head Office: 100 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7HH
Telephone: 01 242 2222
Telex: 822222 BNP L.

Union action restricts hospital admissions

By Jeannette Mitchell and Felicity Jones

The admission of non-emergency patients to many psychiatric and general hospitals is being reduced because of industrial action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, which launched its pay campaign yesterday.

The union estimates that one in three health districts is already affected, but the Department of Health and Social Security said it was not yet in a position to comment.

The action in support of a 12 per cent pay claim spread later in the week, as more union branches finalize their plans and coordinate those with the National Union of Public Employees, the other main health service union.

Psychiatric hospitals, where CoHSE membership is traditionally strongest, are particularly affected. Many are accepting only patients entering under the Mental Health Acts.

Action in other hospitals has mostly been limited to refusing to admit non-emergency patients, banning overtime and refusing to carry out paperwork, although there have been two-hour stoppages in some places.

Further action in the dispute will depend largely on health authorities' interpretation of the Government's circular on handling industrial disputes in the health service.

£30,000 boost for Edinburgh Festival

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Edinburgh Festival, which suffered its biggest deficit last year, yesterday received a £30,000 boost in sponsorship for this year's festival from the House of Fraser, Scotland's third largest company.

It makes up for the last-minute loss of £30,000 from the withdrawal of two sponsors, and is the company's immediate response to hearing of the financial difficulties facing the event.

The House of Fraser will be sponsoring two of the highlights of the festival, whose programme was announced last week. They are the opening concert of Verdi's *Requiem* on August 22, with Claudio Abbado conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and the Edinburgh Festival Chorus with Margaret Price, Jessye Norman, Jose Carreras and Ruggero Raimondi, which will be repeated two days later; and a version of Mussorgsky's *The Marriage*, written and directed by, and starring, Peter Ustinov.

The move makes House of Fraser, owner of Harrods, the biggest sponsor of the festival, which this year has sponsorship amounting to £120,000. It marks the return to involvement in Scottish culture and other activities by the company, which announces its own yearly figures tomorrow. Professor Roland Smith, chairman, described the festival as "almost equivalent to Harrods in the cultural life of the world". He said the

Black BL men challenge security order

An industrial tribunal ruled yesterday that 26 black workers at the BL assembly plant at Cowley, Oxford, are entitled to seek compensation over a security chief's memorandum ordering all black workers entering the factory to be stopped.

The tribunal, at Reading, Berkshire, ruled that every black worker at the plant may have been affected by the order, issued by Mr Ray Coxon, head of security. The workers are bringing individual cases, under the Race Relations Act, against BL and Mr Coxon.

The workers are pressing for reimbursement of lost earnings from three meetings held to discuss the issue in working hours and a settlement for hurt feelings. Mr Coxon issued the memorandum in an attempt to stop a black cleaner who had been arrested for theft in the factory from entering the works.

Korchnoi protest, page 3

Kings contest left wide open

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The Phillips and Drew Kings Tournament at County Hall, London, was left wide open yesterday after a day of brilliant chess. Jan Timman won with 24 moves against Portisch, while Ulf Andersson won an impressive game against Christiansen and thus came up to share first place with Portisch.

At one Restormel Farm, near Lostwithiel, she was shown round the yard and the Prince of Wales pointed out the ruins of the twelfth-century Restormel Castle nearby.

The Princess was later driven to Bodmin Road station where she rejoined the royal train. The Prince went to St Austell for a business engagement.

Crash inquiry

A blade on a helicopter which crashed killing four men near St Fergus, Grampian, last year showed bearings on the rotor spindle were worn, Mr Charles Coghill, a senior Department of Trade inspector, told an accident inquiry at Peterhead yesterday. The hearing continues.

Couple's suicide

Mr Charles Phillips Powell, the Hereford coroner, last night recorded verdicts that the Rev Eric Sherlock, aged 66, and his wife, Geraldine, aged 62, killed themselves at their home in the hamlet of Bolstone, last week. Notes indicating that they were depressed led a milkman and the police to their bodies.

Egg prosecution

Peakes Poultry, of Halfway House, Shropshire, has been accused of wrongly describing its eggs as "free range". Shrewsbury magistrates will be asked to decide on Thursday whether the firm's hens are kept in conditions according to the Ministry of Agriculture's free range criteria.



£255,000 damages

Leonard Darwood, aged 17 with his parents and grandmother. He was awarded £255,000 damages at Lincoln Crown Court yesterday after a routine appendix operation at Scartho Road hospital, Grimsby, went wrong and left him crippled and blind our Lincoln correspondent writes.

Humber area health authority admitted liability

for medical negligence in the use of an anaesthetic and failing to take proper care of him after he had been deprived of oxygen in December, 1978. Mr George Newman, QC, said the boy's intellect had been unscathed and he had shown great bravery. He enjoyed football matches and was active in raising money for charities, but still needed constant care.

Leading article, page 13

Three new race body members

Three commissioners, all white, have been appointed by the Home Secretary to sit on the Commission for Racial Equality (a staff reporter writes).

They are Mr Alan Gayton, a public relations consultant, chairman of the juvenile bench in Leicester, and a member of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee for Leicester on the selection of magistrates. Mr Edward Gilmour Jones, director of personnel at Smiths Industries PLC and a member of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Federation, and Mr Gerald Tyler, a solicitor and former deputy leader of West Yorkshire County Council.

These three replace three white commissioners. Altogether there are 15 commissioners, of whom seven are black. Mr David Lane, the outgoing chairman, who is also a commissioner, will be succeeded in September by Mr Peter Newsam, who was education officer of the Inner Education Authority.

Dock alert after beetle find

About 40 Colorado beetles were reported to have been found in a consignment of Italian spinach at Bradford wholesale market last night. (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes). The find, by Ministry of Agriculture inspectors, is the most serious for several years, and the ministry has requested extra vigilance at ports.

The insects, which pose the biggest threat to potato crops, are about three-eighths of an inch long with fine yellow and black stripes.

Princess visits Cornwall

The Princess of Wales made her first visit to Cornwall yesterday as Duchess, touring several farms on the Duchy of Cornwall estate.

At one Restormel Farm, near Lostwithiel, she was shown round the yard and the Prince of Wales pointed out the ruins of the twelfth-century Restormel Castle nearby.

The Princess was later driven to Bodmin Road station where she rejoined the royal train. The Prince went to St Austell for a business engagement.

Appeal found that the Labour-controlled council had been tardy in selling its housing, neither of the main parties saw much electoral advantage in the issue. Mr George Richards, leader of the Conservatives on the Council said: "We shall be reminding people that we have won, but now that sales are being processed properly other actions by this left-wing council seem more important."

In Norwich, where the High Court and the Court of



AUEW leaves pay rise options open

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent, Eastbourne

The circular, *Health services management if industrial relations break down*, was issued by the department three years ago after the last big health service pay conflict.

Authorities are advised to use volunteers from staff or the public as circumstances demand.

The department also reminds authorities that most forms of industrial action are a breach of contract and recommends other steps which might be taken, including sending staff home without pay, stopping regular overtime, sick leave and shift allowance payments and treating staff who refuse to cross picket lines as absent.

"But I also recognize the strength of feeling among nurses that governments over the last 10 years have on occasions gained advantage because of the nurses' loyalty, commitment and dedication both to their patients and to the community. We have tried very hard not to take advantage of nurses' loyalty," he said.

Mr Clarke added that since 1979, pay awards to nurses had kept ahead of inflation and the working week had been shortened from 40 to 37½ hours. He hoped the dispute would not obstruct negotiations to put the year's settlement of nurses' pay on a permanent footing.

Later this week conference delegates will discuss changing the rules of the college which forbid industrial action.

The TUC gave a warning to health authorities that any

action taken in line with the guidelines could worsen the effects of the dispute, it said. "If the health authorities use advice given in the circular and do not follow well-established procedures to ensure that emergency procedures are followed, they will have to accept responsibility for what happens."

The conference comes at a time when the union is preparing to defend existing wage council machinery, which sets a minimum of £62 a week, against possible moves by the Government to disband it. Most of the retail industry's employees are flat rate new-money increase of £15 per week.

The demand comes at a time when the union is preparing to defend existing wage council machinery, which sets a minimum of £62 a week, against possible moves by the Government to disband it. Most of the retail industry's employees are flat rate new-money increase of £15 per week.

The conference unexpectedly voted in favour of a resolution criticizing the TUC's condemnation of the Youth Training Movement, which has links with the Workers Revolutionary Party. The TUC has circulated trades councils advising them not to support the movement, whose chairman is Miss Vanessa Redgrave, who has established centres for the young unemployed in Brixton, Liverpool, Glasgow and Nottingham.

Mr Terence Duffy, union president, said after the debate: "This decision gives me the elasticity I need in bargaining with the Engineering Employers' Federation. We know that in the November anniversary date comes at the beginning of what is usually regarded as the annual private sector wage round."

Because of the two-tier bargaining system in the industry, negotiations on national minimum time rates directly affect only overtime, shift and holiday payments for the large majority of the industry's employees who are paid at rates over the national minimums.

Mr Jack Crystal, a delegate from Northumberland, told the committee yesterday: "With firms going broke, and four million unemployed, wage negotiations will be difficult and the negotiators should be given a certain amount of leeway."

The significance of the engineering negotiations, apart from the large number of employees covered, lies in the fact that the November anniversary date comes at the beginning of what is usually regarded as the annual private sector wage round.

Mr John Hume, the SDLP leader, said in his party's response to the proposals: "Mr Prior knows that they will not work and will therefore be a source of further instability".

Mr Hume, whose party has not decided whether to contest elections to the assembly, expected a 70 per cent majority was irrelevant as it had already been dismissed by the Democratic Unionists and the Official Unionists.

The party condemned the powers accorded to the Secretary of State under the Bill as dominant and highly dictatorial and promised forthright opposition to what is the only concrete proposal in the White Paper, an election to a powerless assembly, with powerless committees and with well-paid chairmen and vice-chairmen", he said.

It is quite clear, therefore, that Mr Prior's unworkable "power-sharing" proposals are included only to give a gloss of respectability and fair-mindedness to what is the only concrete proposal in the White Paper, an election to a powerless assembly, with powerless committees and with well-paid chairmen and vice-chairmen", he said.

Mr Hume said the assembly would be a dangerous talking shop which could be abused by individual parties. The White Paper had more to do with Mr Prior's own political future than with the future of the people of Northern Ireland.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

It would vote against the second reading of the Bill in an attempt to secure changes and would then table many amendments.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The Democratic Unionists said this meant the Secretary of State could revoke devolved powers in the event of a 31 per cent opposing the established Government.

This was a powerful minority veto which could only encourage instability.

Mr Paisley's party also

criticized the "glaring failure" of the plan to enable responsibility for law and order, as it touched terrorism, ultimately to be transferred to the Assembly. This was an intolerable attempt to muzzle the assembly on the White paper.

The Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) yesterday declared itself "essentially hostile" to the plans for an elected assembly while the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) described the scheme as unworkable and accused Mr James Prior, the secretary of State for Northern Ireland, of proceeding with ruthless haste.

Mr John Hume, the SDLP leader, said in his party's response to the proposals: "Mr Prior knows that they will not work and will therefore be a source of further instability".

Mr Hume, whose party has not decided whether to contest elections to the assembly, expected a 70 per cent majority was irrelevant as it had already been dismissed by the Democratic Unionists and the Official Unionists.

The party condemned the powers accorded to the Secretary of State under the Bill as dominant and highly dictatorial and promised forthright opposition to what is the only concrete proposal in the White Paper, an election to a powerless assembly, with powerless committees and with well-paid chairmen and vice-chairmen", he said.

It is quite clear, therefore, that Mr Prior's unworkable "power-sharing" proposals are included only to give a gloss of respectability and fair-mindedness to what is the only concrete proposal in the White Paper, an election to a powerless assembly, with powerless committees and with well-paid chairmen and vice-chairmen", he said.

Mr Hume said the assembly would be a dangerous talking shop which could be abused by individual parties. The White Paper had more to do with Mr Prior's own political future than with the future of the people of Northern Ireland.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the authority.

Science report
Dinosaurs
may
have gone
blind

P. Pearce Wright
Science Editor
An explanation of the proposed
new science curriculum
is being developed by the
Department of Education and
Training. The new curriculum
will be introduced in 1983.
The new curriculum
will be introduced in 1983.

Loyalists issue battle threat on papal visit

By Michael Horsnell

A group of militant Scottish Orangemen is threatening to turn Glasgow into a battlefield if the police prevent its 1,500 members from marching to the gates of the city's Bellahouston Park on June 1 while the Pope celebrates Mass there.

The Scottish Loyalists, who break away from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1979 because of the institution's alleged tolerance of republicanism, are the focus.

Strathclyde police confirmed yesterday that the group is being monitored but would not say whether they would seek a ban on the march until the organization approaches them with a route.

A member of the Scottish Loyalists' inner council told *The Times* that the organization would approach the police early next month with their plans for the march, and another on the same day through the city centre, and added that he was unable to ensure that members would "act responsibly" if police opposed them.

According to the group special branch officers have interviewed some members over recent months without charging them but several leaders say they expect to be arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which allows the police to hold suspects for an extended period without charge, shortly before the Pope's arrival.

The Scottish Loyalists claim links with local calls of the paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Defence Association, as well as with members of the Rev Ian Paisley's Third Force.

The police expect most of the militant groups to parade in the city under the banner of the Scottish Loyalists, a view which is confirmed by the group's inner council.

The

Scottish Loyalists constitute the tribal muscle backing the political and theological opposition to the visit, of which Mr Paisley will be the focus.

He has been invited to Glasgow, which in harbouring the ingredients of Ulster's religious sectarianism, by the British Council of Protestant Christian Churches of which he is national chairman, by the Rev David Cassells, Minister of the Apprentice Boys of Derry.

He said: "I am sure there will be violence. The streets are not a church and I have no right to dictate who shall come out on them."

Among the difficulties they and other groups will pose for the police are unconfirmed reports that tickets for the Pope's mass have disappeared and others have been forged.

While remaining members of the Grand Orange Lodge, the Scottish Loyalists plan to defy the institution's decision to hold peaceful protests only.

Inquiries by *The Times* show that the group has nine branches.

The Dean of St Paul's Cathedral, the Very Rev Alan Webber, said in an article published yesterday that he hopes the Pope will not speak of a "contraceptive mentality" or "discusses to close

the intimate love life of men and women during his visit to Britain next month.

Clifford Lingley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

writes: "We have strong contacts with the Scottish Loyalists, they may be sabre rattling at the moment but there is every sign there is going to be serious trouble. I am very much for non-violent protest but loyalists are not going to be happy if the police take them five or six miles away from the Pope."

Mr Cassells, who has helped to organize meetings and rallies in the city, is working closely with Pastor Jack Glass, Minister of Glasgow's Sovereign Grace Baptist Church and a candidate under the Protestant

arrival.

The Scottish Loyalists

claim links with local calls of

the paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Defence Association, as well as with members of

the Rev Ian Paisley's Third Force.

Minister rejects 'finite' immigration

By Lucy Hodges

Immigration from the Indian subcontinent is still continuing and it is not possible, as previously thought, to talk about a finite pool of people wanting to come to Britain, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

There was mainly because the children of first-generation Indian immigrants were looking for wives and husbands from the subcontinent but also because the dependents of initial immigrants abroad, to which they were perfectly entitled, immigration had dried up.

The minister replied that the facts proved Mr Lyon wrong. "At the end of the day it is a matter of definitions and semantics," he said. "I do not think any of us know what the future of second-generation migrants will be."

Mr Raison told the committee that the idea for a register of dependents from the Indian subcontinent proposed by the Conservatives before the last election, was not as good a guide to future immigration as an analysis of the statistics.

Copyright levy on tape makers urged

By Kenneth Gosling

The makers and importers of blank tapes and domestic recording equipment, not their customers, should pay a royalty to compensate the creators of the music and other copyright material recorded at home in breach of copyright, the Performing Right Society has said in response to the Government's Green Paper on copyright law reform.

Private taping of music the society says, is a clear breach of the reproduction rights granted by the Copyright Act and causes serious economic loss to copyright owners. But home taping cannot be effectively licensed under the present law and a right without a remedy is valueless, the society adds.

The society favours the royalty idea over a levy on blank tapes and proposes the introduction of an amendment designed to enable copyright owners to enforce their rights against the manufacturers and importers of the blank tape and playing equipment.

Birth control charity needs money

By Felicity Jones

A family planning service which runs projects around the world is unable to meet the growing demand for its services abroad because of a shortage of money.

The charity, Population Services, based at Marie Stopes House in London is sponsored by, among others, Mr David Atttenborough and Mr Gerald Durrell, and has nine successful projects in India, Sri Lanka, Africa and Europe.

A further 10 applications from other countries have been received but the charity is unlikely to have the funds to meet those requests.

Mr Peter Lawton, director of resources said: "Population control is still a controversial area. But it is increasingly important in terms of countering the social tensions arising from over-population, that we put something back into these countries by way of health care and family planning clinics".

Sharp shock regime 'too soft'

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

"Tougher" detention centres regimes, intended to give short sharp shocks to muggers and football hooligans, are in fact easier than the ones they replaced.

That is the opinion of prison officers at the centres surveyed by their Association. "Very few" muggers and football hooligans are sent there, the Prison Officers' Association says in a circular to its branches.

But medically unfit boys

who were sent there included one who was deaf and dumb,

another who had had open heart surgery two years before, and some with serious physical deformities.

The "short sharp shocks"

were introduced at two

detention centres, Send, near

Woking, and New Hall, near

Wakefield, and later at Has-

ter, near Gosport, and Foston

Hall, near Derby, partly in

response to calls for tougher

punishments. The emphasis

is on drill, physical training

and education, the circular

says.

Of 1,070 trainees sent to

New Hall since the start of

the experiment there two

years ago, 76 have had to be

transferred elsewhere as

unfit to cope with the life.

Most trainees continue to

be ones who have taken and

driven away vehicles or

committed larceny. A few are

guilty of assault, most of

them of causing actual bodily

harm.

Trainees "find advantage"

in the present variety of

activities compared with

coordinated effort in the

past with its emphasis on

hard work.

The worksites have come to

realize that the longer they

take between different activi-

ties the less they will have to

do to do.

Drill is a waste of time, the

circular says. Trainees prefer

it to any other work. But

many of them are so badly

coordinated and have such a

low mental age that marching

in time is beyond them. Some

trainees are openly ridiculed

by others and that damages

the rest of their performance.

Some trainees have lost all

remission by refusing to

do drill training, but staff have

no means of compelling them.

Some instructors who rea-

lize physical training could

be more imaginative have to

work in overcrowded inade-

quate building.

THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 27 1982

HOME NEWS

Bill Wadsworth

Jimmy Hill apologizes on TV row

Jimmy Hill, the sports commentator, apologized in court yesterday for "impugning the integrity" of Football League Management Committee members in a dispute over television soccer coverage.

Mr Hill, in remarks to reporters, accused committee members of behaving illegally after they decided in November, 1978 to give London Weekend Television exclusive coverage of matches. Mr Justice Milmo was told in the High Court in London.

London Weekend's offer was more than the BBC and the Independent Television Companies Association had offered between them, Mr David Eady, counsel for the committee, said.

Mr Hill felt the BBC and ITCA should have been given the chance to better the offer, but that was not possible because London Weekend insisted on secret negotiations.

Eventually it was agreed that shared soccer coverage should continue, Mr Eady said.

Mr Hill, chairman of Coventry City FC and presenter of BBC television's *Match of the Day*, now accepted there had been no attempt to mislead the BBC and ITCA and "unreservedly withdrew" his remarks. The committee dropped its libel action against him.

Union damages action agreed

Agreement in principle has

been reached over a damages

action against Lord Brincliffe who is alleged to have taken part in a conspiracy to defraud the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel.

The union has accused its former secretary and two others of misusing union funds. The three say they acted in accordance with union policy. The agreed wording of a court order is expected to be announced in the High Court today.

Porton protest

Fines totalling £560 were imposed by magistrates at Salisbury, Wiltshire, on 24 people arrested on Saturday during an animal rights demonstration at the chemical defence establishment, Porton Down. Five other people were bailed to appear later.

Hairbrush alert

Six electric hairbrushes which could be dangerous because of poor insulation are still being sought by Cumbria's trading standards officer. More than three weeks after 39 were sold at an auction in Kendal.

Rally boy killed

Patrick Martin, aged 16, of Lime Tree Close, Rainworth, Nottinghamshire, died yesterday after a car in which he was a passenger crashed on a rough track in Cliffton Forest, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Winning railway

The Welshpool and Llanfair Light Railway Co has won the annual Allen and Unwin Steam Railway award for the railway which has shown the most professionalism in providing enjoyment for the public.

Actress wins

Britt Ekland, the screen actress, won a permanent court order yesterday banning the showing of a sex film called *Electric Blue — The Movie* incorporating an eight-second commentary by her which she had not authorized.

Golfer clubbed

Mr Barry Block, aged 44, from Kewington, near Ashford, underwent emergency surgery yesterday after being hit over the head with a putter at East Cliff golf course, Folkestone, after an argument over priority at the second tee.

Canvey inquiry

The second part of a public inquiry into the safety of the £12m methane plant at Canvey Island, Essex, today. The British Gas Corporation will week to answer objections led by Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South-east.



Hunt protesters face defeat on ban

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Opponents of hunting face defeat tonight in their latest attempt to persuade Waverley District Council in Surrey to ban hunting on its land.

The campaign for a ban has been promoted by the League Against Cruel Sports, which narrowly failed to win a similar vote in Leicestershire last month. It is promoting further motions to ban hunting in Wiltshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorset and South Glamorgan.

The Waverley area covers more than 80,000 acres including 8,400 acres of rural land owned or managed by the council. A Labour motion calling for a ban on all hunting with hounds on this land will be debated tonight and if it is approved, council officers will be expected to report quickly on ways of enforcing it.

The party's policy of outlawing hunting but not shooting and fishing was dismissed as "clear humbug and political hypocrisy" by the British Field Sports Society, the British Association for Shooting and Conservation and masters of foxhounds, minkhounds, packs of beagles and basset hounds and the National Coursing Club.

The league's efforts have united hunting and shooting organizations, as illustrated yesterday in the speed and scale of their reaction to the Labour Party's latest draft plan to ban hunting after the next general election.

The party's policy of

outlawing hunting but not shooting and fishing was

dismiss

World reaction

Spain tells both sides of its deep concern

By Our Foreign Staff

Reactions in world capitals to news of Sunday's invasion of South Georgia by British forces included:

Madrid: Señor José Pedro Pérez-Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Parsons, the British Ambassador, and Señor Enrique López, the Argentine Ambassador to the Ministry in Madrid to express his Government's "deep concern" over the hostilities and to urge them to negotiate.

After news of the British attack on an Argentine submarine reached the Spanish capital on Sunday, the Foreign Ministry issued the following communiqué.

"In view of the outbreak of military operations in the South Georgia Islands, the Spanish Government — which is following the events with deep concern — wishes at this time to reaffirm and totally clarify its position of principle, absolutely contrary to the use of force and in favour of an urgent solution, negotiated and peaceful, along the lines already indicated by Spain in its declaration of April 2, which coincide with the basic documents of the United Nations."

"The Spanish Government considers that in any case the necessary steps should be taken to avoid at all costs the loss of human lives."

The April 2 declaration said in part: "Decolonization should be carried out, assuring the reestablishment of Argentine territorial integrity and safeguarding the interests and welfare of the population, via a peaceful process of negotiation."

After his meeting yesterday evening with the two ambassadors, Señor Pérez-Llorca was reported to have conferred with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, about the Falklands conflict.

The liberal daily *Diario-16* commented yesterday in a leading article: "We Spaniards... have our own 'Falklands'... yet, with all due respect for our legitimate arguments for sovereignty over the Rock, Gibraltar will never be worth the blood of a single Spaniard, or even of a single British person."

Tokyo: The Japanese Government reacted gravely

and expressed regret over the current development. Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, said: "It was 'very regrettable' that the situation had developed into armed conflict 'at a time when Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is actively engaged in mediation efforts'."

While local newspapers reported the clash with banner headlines, the Government remained rather sober, apparently reflecting the neutral position it has taken since Argentina seized the Falkland Islands.

Bonn: West Germany reaffirmed its support for Britain over the Falklands issue. Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, said West Germany had supported Britain from the start over the illegal seizure of its sovereign territory "and this support continues unchanged".

Many West German newspapers expressed misgivings about the British landing and believed that a peaceful solution would be more difficult than before.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* saw the recapture of South Georgia as a last warning by Britain to Argentina and predicted that a peaceful solution of the conflict "is farther off than ever". The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said a peaceful solution was now more difficult, perhaps impossible, unless the Argentine regime climbed down.

Die Welt argued that the timing of the landing, just before the conference of the Organization of American States in Washington gave the Argentine regime "the chance to arouse fresh emotions and brand the Britons as aggressors."

Paris: Although the Falklands crisis at first struck them as anachronistic, with a distinct flavour of nineteenth century gunboat diplomacy about it, the French press and public opinion have not faltered in their support for Britain since it broke out, even though they sometimes doubted British resolve.

Those doubts have been dispelled by the landing although the question now debated here is whether the demonstration of Britain's



British 'pirates' jeered

Argentines demonstrating outside Government House in Buenos Aires on Sunday afternoon. The inscription on the Union Jack reads "dirty pirates".

Newspapers had headlined the junta's early-morning announcement that British helicopters and warships were attacking the Argentine defenders on South Georgia, who were holding their own.

The crowd of about 200 outside Government House was small compared with the throng that had filled the Plaza de Mayo in support of the Government's refusal to

negotiate its claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. Streets elsewhere in the Argentine capital were quiet.

Señor Pablo Marconi, a businessman among the crowd in the square, said he thought the British attack was "idiotic".

"No matter how this comes out, the British have no right here," he said. Asked if he was afraid the South Georgia hostilities could set off a full-scale war, he replied: "Argentina is not afraid".

Others were not so confident. "Certainly I'm afraid," Señor Guillermo Larrea, a

taxi driver said. "We are a people of peace. We don't know what war is like". He said he still hoped for a diplomatic solution.

Señora María del Carmen de Fuentes said the thought of war with Britain made her sad, but she was certain Argentina was in the right.

"The destruction and the economic cost are not the worst things, but the human cost", she said. "Not only Argentine boys are going to die, but English boys, too. I think about our boys there in the south, but also feel sorry for mothers in England."

One taxi driver said: "We are a people of peace. We don't know what war is like". He said he still hoped for a diplomatic solution.

Señora María del Carmen de Fuentes said the thought of war with Britain made her sad, but she was certain Argentina was in the right.

"The destruction and the economic cost are not the worst things, but the human cost", she said. "Not only Argentine boys are going to die, but English boys, too. I think about our boys there in the south, but also feel sorry for mothers in England."

The next moves

Muscles flexed on island springboard

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The operation in South Georgia has recaptured for Britain a barren, windswept land of glaciers and snowy mountains, whose only indigenous population grow flippers. But could it also be a springboard from which to launch an assault upon Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands?

Politically the counter-attack on South Georgia was attractive because the Argentine claim to sovereignty is recent and specious. Diplomatically it reinforces British policy of negotiating from strength by proving that the Government is prepared to use force.

Militarily, the operation has done a power of good for morale, in Britain and in the South Atlantic. If only for that reason it seemed sensible to do the easier things first. It has endorsed the Government's confidence in the forces in situ.

It has given the Royal Navy a deep water anchorage in which to harbour its ships from the buffeting they are now enduring on the high seas. Sailors will be able to stretch their legs, as some of the marines have already done, if Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the task force commander, decides that he has enough time.

South Georgia has plenty of fresh water; unlike the Falklands themselves, and four old whaling stations which could provide storage facilities for food and fuel: in theory, cutting down on the voyages to and from Ascension Island 3,500 miles away.

Moreover, it is effectively outside the range of the Argentine Air Force whose in-flight refuelling capacity is extremely limited.

As a forward base for the task force, however, it has severe limitations, apart from the shortage of natural facilities.

One remains that of simply laying seige to the islands by means of a sea and air blockade, but this would take time, would make life difficult for the islanders and be hard to maintain.

Another, a punitive action against the Argentine fleet, would risk heavy loss of life on both sides — and could easily be avoided by the Argentine ships running into port. A third, a similar strike by Vulcan bombers against air and naval mainland bases, would riskigmatizing Britain's reputation.

There were reports yesterday that the Government might order Admiral Woodward's counter-attack on the Falklands sooner rather than later, while his troops have psychologically the upper hand.

He has nuclear-powered submarines enforcing the maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands while his own ships and aircraft have declared a similar air and sea zone around themselves. When the force enters Falklands waters — today was one early estimate — he will probably establish an air exclusion zone around them.

Any immediate action has some disadvantages. One is that he would have to operate without the 20 or so additional Harriers which are being ferried out from Britain. He would have only 20 with him, and their flying time could be curtailed by the heavy seas under the carriers.

But by waiting while the Government once more tries through the Americans to find an acceptable peace formula he is adding to the problems of supply and is subjecting his weather-beaten sailors and marines to more debilitating days at sea.

Estimates of the assault troops now with the task force vary from 5,000 upwards. They are almost certainly fewer than the number of Argentine troops on the Falklands — whereas an attacking force should have a three-to-one advantage according to the old textbooks — and he has no guaranteed air superiority.

All things being equal, he would probably prefer to launch his counter-attack through one of the back or side doors of the Falklands rather than the front, establishing a beachhead in one or more of the numerous, shelving inlets, far away from Port Stanley.

There are other options. One remains that of simply laying seige to the islands by means of a sea and air blockade, but this would take time, would make life difficult for the islanders and be hard to maintain.

Another, a punitive action against the Argentine fleet, would risk heavy loss of life on both sides — and could easily be avoided by the Argentine ships running into port. A third, a similar strike by Vulcan bombers against air and naval mainland bases, would riskigmatizing Britain's reputation.

Admiral Woodward has a number of options, none of them very attractive. The capture of South Georgia might arguably have given him more time to consider them — and arguably not.

Latin America's other flashpoints

A turbulent continent simmers

By Peter Stratford

Geopolitics is taken seriously in South and Central America. There are border disputes in many parts and from time to time they flare up, causing tension or even hostilities. Here are the main ones:

Venezuela-Guyana: Venezuela claims the Essequibo region, which accounts for about two-thirds of the territory of Guyana. By the protocol of Port of Spain, signed in 1970, the two countries agreed to freeze the dispute for 12 years. But that period expires on June 18, and Venezuela has said that it will not extend it.

Venezuela-Colombia: There are differences over delimitation of the maritime border in the Gulf of Venezuela. The disputed areas are possibly oil-bearing.

Colombia-Nicaragua: Nicaragua claims the islands of Providencia and San Andrés, and a number of small islets which lie between the coasts of the two countries and have been under Colombian rule for many years.

Guatemala-Belize: Guatemala maintains its claim to the whole of Belize, which became independent last year. Mexico-Belize: Mexico has a legal claim to the northern part of Belize. But it has said that it would only press it if Guatemala took over Belize. Mexico supports Belizean independence.

Ecuador-Peru: Ecuador claims a large expanse of Peruvian Amazonia. The two countries went to war over it in 1945, and there was a brief outbreak of fighting over remote border posts last year.

Bolivia-Chile: Bolivia lost a stretch of territory giving it access to the Pacific in the War of the Pacific in 1879. It has been making efforts to regain access to the ocean ever since.

Peru-Chile: Peru also lost territory to Chile in the War of the Pacific. It has been less active in trying to regain it, but insists on its treaty right to be involved in any settlement between Bolivia and Chile.

Argentina-Chile: Argentina claims three islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego, and nearly went to war over them in 1978. The issue is now under consideration by the Pope, who has made recommendations for a settlement.

EEC seeks quick settlement

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

Only a very quick settlement of the Falklands crisis without the use of undue force is capable of ensuring unqualified support for Britain from all its European partners. The EEC Foreign Ministers Council will endorse this view at its present meeting here.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, is due here late this evening and will give his fellow council members a report on the Falklands when they meet tomorrow.

This is in no small measure due to the European aversion to fighting born of the experience of two world wars. The EEC was brought into being by the need for peace and by the realization that fighting was a bad way to solve any problems.

The distaste for fighting in this instance is also due to a calculation that the Soviet Union could quickly spread its influence in South America if it sided with Argentina in a war. "The sure way to give the Kremlin a strong base in the South Atlantic is for Britain to go to war over the Falklands," one diplomat here said.

The EEC hope that diplomatic and economic pressure

could be vulnerable to a similar attack.

However, there is little or no enthusiasm among member countries for any solution which may be obtained by fighting. In all its declarations on the subject the Council has emphasized the need for a peaceful solution and it has carefully shied away from any open discussion on military matters.

This is in no small measure due to the European aversion to fighting born of the experience of two world wars. The EEC was brought into being by the need for peace and by the realization that fighting was a bad way to solve any problems.

The distaste for fighting in this instance is also due to a calculation that the Soviet Union could quickly spread its influence in South America if it sided with Argentina in a war. "The sure way to give the Kremlin a strong base in the South Atlantic is for Britain to go to war over the Falklands," one diplomat here said.

The EEC hope that diplomatic and economic pressure

BBC steps up broadcasts

By Kenneth Gosling

Many radio listeners in Argentina are contacting the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires to ask about the frequencies of BBC broadcasts to South America.

The embassy is acting for Britain during the Falklands dispute and Mr Domingo Valenzuela, organiser of the BBC's Latin American service, sees the calls for advice as "extremely encouraging".

The BBC has recently stepped up its service in Spanish from four to five hours a day and South America also receives up to eight hours of English broadcasts from the World Service every day.

Mr Valenzuela said yesterday: "Our aim is to give objective information while trying always to put the British point of view. We go for interviews and information from our correspondents in Argentina and give reaction from other Latin American countries."

"Radio stations in South America ring us up and we tell them the latest situation; and we put out interviews with journalists, academics and politicians."

"We have also had letters from Argentina which say things like: 'It does not matter what happens — I will go on listening to you because I believe what you say'."

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

FALKLANDS CRISIS 2

Fleet goes into battle order after clashes

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible April 26

The Royal Navy task force has gone into battle formation for the first time, after the arrival on April 22 of Argentine submarine and the landing of marines on South Georgia.

The fleet, which is still heading south, had made plans to transfer to the new positions some time ago, to prepare it against any kind of assault — whether from the air, sea or submarines — but this was no doubt given a greater sense of urgency by the outbreak of hostilities.

It now presents an impressive sight, with the aircraft carriers Hermes and Invincible surrounded by an array of frigates, destroyers and supply vessels, slicing their way through a curiously leaden and calm South Atlantic. Other ships still remain off South Georgia with the invasion force.

As part of this defence, Harrier jets and Sea King helicopters are in a high state of readiness. While the helicopters plumb the ocean with sonar devices in search of hostile submarines, the Harriers are on 24-hour alert to intercept Argentine Air Force Boeing 707s, which have been dogging the task force for four days, gathering information about its make-up and position.

The warning from London that such aircraft would have "appropriate action" taken against them if they continued their reconnaissance flights seems to have been at least temporarily effective.

Until Sunday they had been flying on average twice a day, as close to the fleet as possible, and had been rapidly intercepted by armed jets. The fact that they may now be fired on, especially after the fighting in South Georgia, seems to have stopped these flights.

How junta admitted the setbackFrom Our Own Correspondent
Buenos Aires, April 26

The first admission by the Argentine Government that the British had launched a counter-attack on South Georgia came in Communiqué No 27 issued at noon local time (4pm British time).

It said: "Two British helicopters attacked Grytviken at 8.40 am, and a submarine has gone to defend the port. The attack was a flagrant violation of international law and of United Nations Resolution 502, and Article 3 of the Inter-American Treaty. The attack was repelled by troops."

Communiqué No 28, issued at 2 pm, said: "In the early hours of this morning, two British helicopters attacked an Argentine submarine that was on the surface at Grytviken unloading provisions, medicine and mail for troops and about 30 scrap-metal merchants, who are there to dismantle a whaling station. It has to be pointed out that a submarine on the surface has no means of defending itself."

Communiqué No 29, issued at 4 pm, said: "We are resisting their shells and machine-guns. Our forces will not be cracked. Diplomatic and militarily we are in a favourable position."

Communiqué No 30, issued at 7 pm, said: "After four hours of shelling from the destroyer Exeter, and machine-gun attacks by two helicopters, British forces have made a tactical retreat, and are now off Leith Harbour. Four British ships, including the Exeter, are off South Georgia."

Communiqué No 31, issued at 8 pm, said that the commander of the naval forces was destroying radio equipment, and was preparing for the last battle.

The final communiqué was issued after midnight, stating:

"The military junta communicates to the people of Argentina that, for sacred reasons, they have cut communication with the naval forces operating at South Georgia. The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island."

"Our forces moved back to their initial positions and they continue fighting in good spirits. They have a moral superiority that comes from knowing that they are defending their own country".

Explosive display

An Argentine company which specializes in the manufacture of aircraft bombs and parachutes has booked exhibition space at the Farnborough Air Show in September. The firm, Fabrica Mimitar de Aviones, decided to take part long before the period was 10 per cent, made up of two Type 42 destroyers and naval missiles. Israel was responsible for 14 per cent of Argentina's major arms imports during this period.

So far the Society of British Aerospace Companies, which organizes the exhibition, has made no move to ban the company.



Battleground: The whaling station at Leith Harbour which British troops yesterday recaptured

Kinnock backs invasion

By Donald Macintyre

The invasion of South Georgia was a "necessary and unavoidable action", Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour MP for Bedwelly, told the first trade union conference to discuss the crisis yesterday.

The union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers last night heavily defeated a Trotskyist-inspired resolution condemning the dispatch of the British fleet to the Falkland Islands as an act of "imperialist aggression".

As one former SBS officer put it yesterday, the Special Boat Squadron is trained to be "the eyes and ears of the amphibious fleet with an aggressive ability". Shy of publicity, like the SAS, their Army counterparts, the SBS has rarely achieved public recognition since their formation within the Royal Marines in 1943.

They are remembered as the "Cockleshell Heroes" for the canoe-borne raid on Nazi shipping at Bora Bora, but they also served in the Far East during the end of the war against Japan and in Korea. SBS men took part in clandestine battles against the Indonesians in Borneo.

The conference approved the resolution on a show of hands retrospectively opposing military action during the crisis.

Their peacetime duties include the protection of North Sea oilfields and men from the SBS are to be found serving with commando units wherever the Royal Marines are posted.

The cold, inhospitable backlands of South Georgia and the Falklands are nothing new to men who have trained for the past decade in NATO exercises in Norway. There SBS teams landed disguised as local fishermen

No man's land pact may end Israel-Egypt rift

From Christopher Walker, Taba Bay, April 26

A provisional agreement was reached early this morning which will enable normal life to continue in this picture-postcard 600-metre-wide strip of the Red Sea coast which has recently been the cause of a sharply contested border dispute between Israel and Egypt.

The agreement effectively removed the last serious difference between the two countries which cast a shadow over yesterday's final Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai. It was signed at separate ceremonies in Jerusalem and Cairo presided over by Mr Walter Stoessel, the American Deputy Secretary of State.

Under the terms of the agreement, the disputed stretch of sand and palm trees will become something of a no man's land while talks continue to determine which side has sovereignty. A joint committee will be established to determine the next stage in the negotiations, with the United States prepared to play a role if requested by both parties.

During the interim period, which officials believe could stretch for at least a year, the triangle of disputed coastline will be patrolled by troops from the new multinational Sinai peacekeeping force. Both Israeli and Egyptian citizens will be able to enter freely and a flourishing Israeli beach club opened after the 1967 war will remain in business.

The two sides have agreed that no new projects will be started in the land which commands a magnificent position overlooking the Gulf of Eilat towards the mountains of Jordan.

But work will continue on a multi-million pound resort hotel now nearing completion and owned by a consortium of Israeli and foreign business men.

Despite the agreement there was still confusion at the new border crossing today with both Egyptians and Israelis urgently trying to establish what the status of the area would be. By evening no one had been allowed to cross because Colonel Muhammad Farouk, chief of the Egyptian immigration team, claimed that facilities were not yet ready.

The first problem in the sensitive new relationship came early when Colonel Farouk was approached by his Israeli opposite number and asked to allow a Bedouin tribe back to his Sinai home. It materialized that the Arab had been having his car repaired in the Israeli town of Eilat and was unaware of the territorial handing.

Colonel Farouk who looked well versed in the complexities of Egyptian bureaucracy, announced flatly that for the moment nothing could be done. "Our tent is not yet put up so we cannot consider his papers," he said. "But I am sure that in the end everything will be all right. The Israelis are our brothers now."

Later it was learnt that the border crossing will not open until tomorrow. A group of about a dozen Egyptian police and tourist officials are now based at a new tent encampment erected at the Israeli beach club.

Tel Aviv: Palestinian Arab demonstrations against the Egyptian-Israeli peace were broken up in the West Bank

Return of Sinai

Egypt gains desert treasure

Cairo, April 26.—Regaining the last of its lost land in Sinai will give Egypt an immense boost to national pride and hopes of bounty from natural treasures in the wilderness.

The 25,000 square miles of barren rock and sand now show much greater promise of riches than they did when Israel seized them in the Six-Day War of 1967.

Oil, natural gas, manganese and coal are believed by experts to be there for the taking. During their 15-year occupation the Israelis have shown how water can be wrested from the rocks to create harvest fields amid yellow wastes.

The breathtakingly beautiful southern shores of Sinai, with their exotic fish and multicoloured coral, are spread out in welcome for the tourist trade.

Egypt has already received back two thirds of Sinai under interim arrangements stipulated in the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Since then a two-lane road tunnel has been built under the Suez canal just north of Suez, providing swift access to Sinai from Cairo.

The tunnel, and two more planned, will feed develop-

ment projects designed to turn the barren tracts populated by about 175,000 people into a thriving home for 500,000 Egyptians by the end of this century.

Other government allocations amount to about \$400m, most of it earmarked for what are called projects of national priority.

Egyptian officials hope much of Sinai's north coast will yield natural gas fields like those discovered off the Nile Delta.

Manganese is expected to be Sinai's next most important mineral resource and estimates have put the size of Sinai coal deposits at 35 million tonnes.

Some of this coal will be used to fuel a projected 1,200-megawatt power station on the north coast at El Arish, Sinai's biggest town, which was handed back nearly three years ago. The plant will cost \$650m (£365m) and take six years to build.

Although hard-pressed for cash, the Egyptian Government is devoting substantial resources to Sinai. The housing Ministry has allo-

cated 52m Egyptian pounds (£35m) for building in Sinai construction during this fiscal year.

Other government allocations amount to about \$400m, most of it earmarked for what are called projects of national priority.

Egyptian officials hope much of Sinai's north coast will yield natural gas fields like those discovered off the Nile Delta.

Manganese is expected to be Sinai's next most important mineral resource and estimates have put the size of Sinai coal deposits at 35 million tonnes.

Some of this coal will be used to fuel a projected 1,200-megawatt power station on the north coast at El Arish, Sinai's biggest town, which was handed back nearly three years ago. The plant will cost \$650m (£365m) and take six years to build.

Although hard-pressed for cash, the Egyptian Government is devoting substantial resources to Sinai. The housing Ministry has allo-

Ministers switched by Schmidt

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, April 26

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, called on President Carsten on his list of new ministers and other top government appointments in his long-awaited Cabinet reshuffle.

The changes, to be formally announced tomorrow, are reliably expected to involve three new ministers and a switch-around of other senior officials to bring trusted and experienced people back into key posts close to the Chancellor.

The most important and most controversial move is the appointment of Herr Manfred Lahnstein, previously head of the Chancellery, to the post of Finance Minister. He takes the place of Herr Hans Marthöfer who for health reasons is being moved to the less strenuous job of Post Minister.

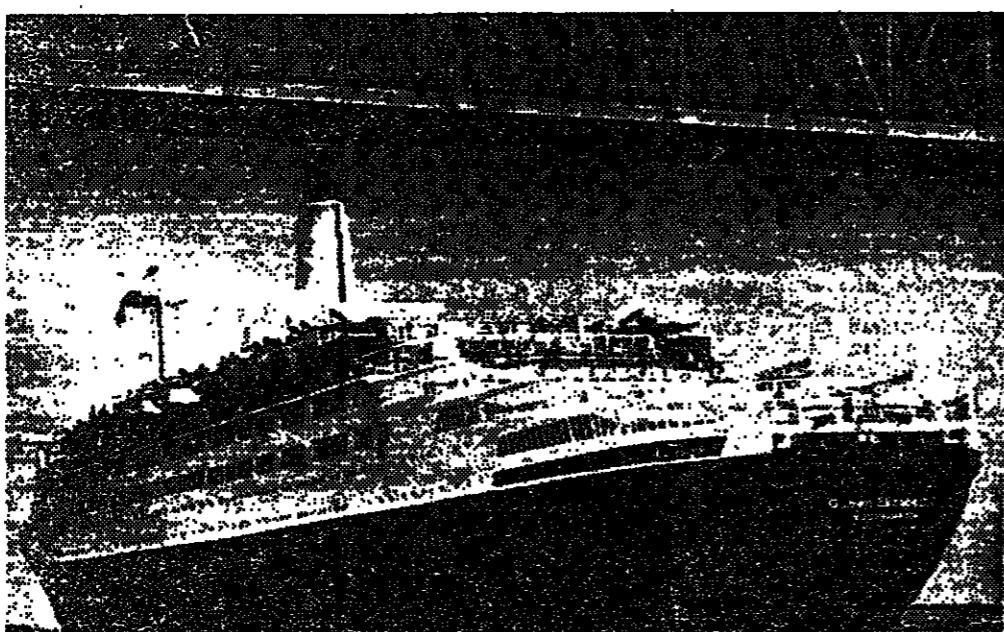
Herr Lahnstein, although a Social Democratic Party member, is a civil servant, not a member of Parliament, and the expected appointment has aroused much antagonism.

Herr Heinz Westphal, a former aircraft mechanic and party finance expert, will become Labour Minister in place of the unpopular and colourless Dr Herbert Ehrenberg.

Frau Anke Fuchs, a former junior minister at the Labour Ministry and once described by Herr Schmidt as future Chancellor material, becomes Health and Family Minister in place of Frau Antje Huber who recently resigned.

The reshuffle comes as something of an anti-climax compared with the general expectations over the past weeks. The Chancellor's task was made extremely difficult by endless leaks and speculations and the whole episode gave an impression of confused and weak leadership.

One Cabinet minister is reported to have remarked: "A reshuffle is something that should be done, not talked about".



Birthday visit: The Queen Elizabeth 2 just clears the Commodore Barry bridge as she sails up the Delaware river at Philadelphia to join the city's tricentennial celebrations.

Protest in Seoul after Bush praises regime

From Michael Miller, New York, April 26

Key West, the southernmost town in the United States, has seceded from the nation and declared war on America in a real-life sequel to the film *The Mouse That Roared*.

Residents of the island town are angry with the federal Government over a roadblock set up by the United States Border Patrol on the only road leading from the mainland.

It was set up on Interstate Route 1 in an attempt to stem the flow of drugs and illegal immigrants that enter the country by landing on the string of islands that comprise the Florida Keys.

The resulting 19-mile long traffic jam deterred hundreds of motorists on their way to Key West, who turned round and went back home or decided to spend their holidays elsewhere. This, say the townspeople, cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue.

Key West mouse roars at federal big cats

From Michael Miller, New York, April 26

We're seceding, since the United States Government has seen fit to treat us like some inferior country, Mr Dennis Wardlow the mayor of Key West, who now has the self-endowed title of Prime Minister of the Republic of Conch, said.

"We're declaring war on the United States; then we're going to surrender and ask for \$1 million (£550m) in foreign aid," he said. In order to underline what they feel is a justified grievance, the islanders have hauled down the American flag and replaced it with the "Republican" flag, a bright blue banner featuring a yellow sun and a conch shell.

The resulting 19-mile long traffic jam deterred hundreds of motorists on their way to Key West, who turned round and went back home or decided to spend their holidays elsewhere. This, say the townspeople, cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue.



Japanese prince 'may quit court'

Tokyo, April 26.—Prince Tomohito, seventh in line to the Japanese throne, has expressed his desire to live as a commoner, the imperial household agency said today.

The Oxford-educated prince, aged 36, a nephew of Emperor Hirohito, has said informally that he hopes to leave the imperial family and live as a commoner, an agency official said. He was unable to say why the prince wanted to do so.

Prince Tomohito, who is married and has a baby daughter, was admitted to the Red Cross medical centre here yesterday suffering from accumulated fatigue since early April, the official added. The Prince, eldest son of Prince Mikasa, younger brother of the emperor, is undergoing medical examination.

Press reports have said he wants to devote himself to social welfare work for the physically handicapped, free from official duties and without imperial status.

The imperial household agency has not received any formal request from Prince Tomohito and so has no plans to act, the official said.

Secession from the imperial family must be approved by an imperial household council, whose members include the Prime Minister and supreme court judges.

Prince Tomohito's father

was fussed by the Red

Prince by the press in the

1950s for his campaign

against the revival of

emperor-worship in Japan

and because he was the only

member of the royal family

to break through the ranks

of imperial courtiers and mix

freely in Japanese public life.

The new company says

staff has already been selected

and reservations can now be made.

To carry tourists to Sinai

from the rest of Egypt a new

airline, Air Sinai, has been formed.

A fleet of buses has been assigned to move tourists between resorts.

Under the Israelis, the

beaches of Nevei Dabah and

Sharm el-Sheikh became

famous for nude bathing

"We shall not," one Egyptian

official said, "be permitting that."

Poles ready for deal with church

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 26

As Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, travelled to Rome today there were strong indications that the Polish Government was prepared to enter into serious negotiations with the church in an effort to solve the problem of Solidarity, the suspended independent trade union and secure a national accord.

Before leaving Warsaw airport, the Primate said that there was some chance of women internees being released soon. "There is a hope for that," he said. In fact, a number of Solidarity experts have been told that the Government is actually ready to release several hundred internees and intellectuals in early May, apparently as a sign of good will towards the church which has consistently appealed for an end to internment before serious talks could begin.

The Primate saw General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, yesterday for a brief meeting during which the need for a front of national understanding was emphasized by the General. The church adviser says, is reluctant to give away too much ground to fast. But both sides, particularly the Pope and General Jaruzelski are anxious to defuse the crisis by instituting talks.

General Jaruzelski has to demonstrate to the hardliners that dialogue pays dividends. The church has to ensure that the splits in Polish society do not become permanent and that it is not viewed as an obstacle to negotiations.

The Government is thus expected, around May 3, Constitution Day, to go some ways towards meeting church preconditions by releasing a substantial number of internees, easing the surface effect of martial law (including perhaps the curfew) and by showing that it can incorporate Solidarity into the public discussion on the future of trade unions.

Thus last weekend a number of Solidarity advisers met Government officials to talk about the future shape of the union movement and one newspaper's deputy editor, Mr Jannus Stefanowicz, a lay Catholic parliamentarian, who has published a letter from a former Solidarity activist critical of the Government.

The same newspaper today indicated that a front of national accord was within sight, reflecting the political leanings of the newspaper's deputy editor, Mr Jannus Stefanowicz, a lay Catholic parliamentarian, who has published a letter from a former Solidarity activist critical of the Government.

The latter could still thwart even the most sophisticated national agreement by refusing to accept anything that challenges the "leading role" of the Communist Party, and the talks seem to be conducted more on behalf of Solidarity than with them.

Above all, the radical Solidarity leaders still in interment are unlikely to accept any agreement that neutralizes the union.

Rome: Archbishop Glemp said on arrival here that the church wants peace and dialogue with all parts of society. Anyone would think, he said, that such a thing as prostitution did not exist in Britain.

Asked whether this should include Solidarity, he replied: "We want to create a climate for a real dialogue together with all expressions of society. This is our desire."

Chinese planning a big reshuffle

Peking, April 26.—Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, said today a big government reshuffle would be announced shortly to complete the first stage of his plans to streamline China's 20 million-strong bureaucracy.

The New China news agency said Mr Zhao submitted plans for the reshuffle to the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament for approval. It quoted him as saying the 52 former ministers and commissions under the State Council (Cabinet) would be reduced to 41 and some deputy prime ministers would be removed.

The Government has already said that the number of deputy prime ministers will be cut from 13 to two. It appeared that Peking was not willing to announce the names of those affected until the plans were approved by the current standing committee meeting. This was expected to end within the next week or so.

Daily News bargaining to resume

From Nicholas Hirst, New York, April 26

Talks to save the troubled *Daily News*, New York, the largest circulation daily newspaper in the United States, are set to resume this week.

Mr Joe Albritton, the Texas millionaire, has responded to an appeal by Mayor Edward Koch of New York to continue his negotiations to buy the paper by asking for an extension on his purchase option from the present owners, the Tribune Company of Chicago, which was to expire on Friday.

In doing so he dropped his own deadline for the negotiations with the newspaper's 11 unions which was to have expired at midnight last night.

Mr Albritton, who has been described as the buyer of last resort by the Tribune group, broke off negotiations with the unions last week because they were not prepared to make the concessions he wanted.

The Tribune Company has said it will take steps to close the loss-making *Daily News* if Mr Albritton's negotiations with the unions fail.

But Mr Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the rival *New York Post*, whose group also owns *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, continues to wait in the wings. Mr Bertram Powers, the head of the printers' union, said that Mr Murdoch told him that he would make an offer for the *Daily News* "as good as Allbritton's or better" if Mr Albritton's bid failed.

The problem is whether this all adds up to more than theatre. Although talks may start, there is not much scope for further concession on fundamental issues. The church for example would like to see democratically elected local elections but the party would have great difficulties recognizing this possibility.

Two key elements are out of the discussions, the bulk of the Solidarity leadership and the tough, ideologically inclined Marxists in the Communist Party.

The latter could still thwart even the most sophisticated national agreement by refusing to accept anything that challenges the "leading role" of the Communist Party, and the talks seem to be conducted more on behalf of Solidarity than with them.

Above all, the radical Solidarity leaders still in interment are unlikely to accept any agreement that neutralizes the union.

Rome: Archbishop Glemp said on arrival here that the church wants peace and dialogue with all parts of society. Anyone would think, he said, that such a thing as prostitution did not exist in Britain.

WHAT COULD YOU ADD TO 100 WITHOUT MAKING IT BIGGER?



There's a lot of room in an Audi 100.
Room for people. Room for legs. Room for luggage.

But how much room for improvement?
The Audi 100 CS has absorbed a long list of refinements without sacrificing an inch of its wide appeal.

Starting under the bonnet, its 5-cylinder, 136 bhp engine has fuel injection and electronic ignition.

The body is distinguished by a full-width

front spoiler, alloy sports wheels, a protective waistline strip, headlamp washers and integral foglights.

Inside, you'll find check tweed upholstery, open front head restraints, a sports steering wheel, power steering, five seat belts and remote control for the door mirrors.

The 23 cu ft boot is adaptable for through-loading into the cabin for long objects like skis or golf clubs.

The 100 CS has a five-speed gearbox with

the high fifth gear marked E, for economy.

Which accounts for the dramatic fuel consumption figures in high speed cruising. Automatic transmission is optional. And like all Audis, the 100 CS has front-wheel drive.

All of which adds a great deal to the 100. And at £8,549, the deal looks even better.

AUDI 100 CS

Drive yourself as you never have before.

OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE AUDI 100 CS ARE: CONSTANT 56 MPH - 37.7 MPG (7.5 L/100 KM); CONSTANT 75 MPH - 29.1 MPG (9.7 L/100 KM); URBAN CYCLE - 22.2 MPG (12.7 L/100 KM). PRICE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDES CAR TAX AND VAT AT THE CURRENT RATE. NUMBER PLATES AND DELIVERY EXTRA. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: AUDI MARKETING DEPARTMENT, VAG (UNITED KINGDOM) LTD, YEOMANS DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES MK14 5AN. FLEET, DIPLOMATIC, NATO AND PERSONAL EXPORT SALES: 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON WIM 1FB. TEL: 01 486 8411.

PARLIAMENT April 26 1982

Britain still seeking a negotiated settlement

FALKLANDS

The repossession of South Georgia, including the attack on the Argentine submarine, in no way altered the Government's determination to do everything possible to achieve a negotiated solution to the present crisis. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a statement in the House of Commons on the Falkland Islands.

"We seek the implementation of the Security Council resolution," she said, "and we seek it by peaceful means if necessary."

I am sure the House will join me in congratulating our forces on carrying out this operation successfully and recapturing the island. The action we have taken is fully in accord with our inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations charter.

Mrs Thatcher said that in their continuing pursuit of the negotiated solution Mr Frank Pym, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visited Washington on April 22 and 23.

He had many hours of intensive detailed discussions with Mr Haig. Their talks proved constructive, and I believe are still considerable difficulties.

Mr Haig now intends to pursue his efforts further with the Argentine Government.

However, the Argentine Foreign Minister is reported to be unwilling to continue negotiations at present. I hope he will reconsider this. As the British task force approaches closer to the Falklands, the urgent need is to speed up the negotiations, not slow them down. We remain in close touch with Mr Haig.

The first phase of the operation to repossess South Georgia has been completed, and the Argentine submarine Santa Fe was detected close to British warships preparing to land forces on South Georgia.

The United Kingdom had already made it clear to Argentina that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, or military aircraft would be considered a threat to interests with the mission of British forces would encounter the appropriate response.

The Santa Fe posed a significant threat to the successful completion of the operation and the safety of our men and ships launching the landing. Helicopters from the British warships therefore engaged and disabled the Argentine submarine.

Just after 4pm London time yesterday, British troops landed on South Georgia and advanced towards Grytviken.

At about 0400 hours the commander of the Argentine forces in Grytviken surrendered, having offered only limited resistance to the British troops. British forces continued to advance during the night and are now in control of Leith, the other main settlement on South Georgia.

At 10 o'clock this morning the offensive force of the Argentine forces on South Georgia formally surrendered.

British forces throughout the operation used the minimum force necessary to achieve a successful outcome. No British casualties have been notified and it is reported that only one Argentine sustained serious injuries.

About 180 prisoners were taken, including up to 50 military reinforcements who had been on the Argentinian submarine, the prisoners will be returned to Argentina.

British Antarctic Survey personnel on the Island were reported to be well when we last heard from them yesterday afternoon. Our forces are making contact with them and arrangements are in hand to evacuate them, if they so wish.

Mrs Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab), I am sure the Prime Minister appreciates that along with the other moods there is also a deepening sense of anxiety throughout the country. I trust that she and the country take account of the South Georgia issue, the whole country, I am sure, will be relieved that the operation was carried through without loss of life on our side or serious injury on either side.

We are entitled to stress to all concerned that the recovery of South Georgia was fully within our international obligations. It was not a breach of the Charter in any sense, as some have falsely alleged. It may help us in other fields, particularly in view of the extreme skill with which it was executed.

For Falklands and South Georgia are two different propositions as I am sure the House and the country understands.

A most important and persistent question remains and is intensified, and I put it in the light of what the Prime Minister

has said. How are we to pursue the search for the diplomatic and peaceful settlement to which she refers? What is to happen next?

When she talks of speeding up the negotiations, what steps is the Government taking to speed up the negotiations? What stage has the mediation of Mr Haig reached and what happens if the mediation is not able to be pursued?

What have we so far refused to go to the Security Council? When are we going to return to the Security Council on all these matters?

How are we going to be absolutely sure in the meantime that there will be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? In such a situation it must be absolute, without any possibility of mistake whatever.

We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. (Labour cheers and Conservative interjections) So far as we can take account of the fact that what is legal is not necessarily also prudent.

The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us. I believe this House can play a considerable part in ensuring that the spirit which informed all our actions are taken.

He asked the Prime Minister not merely to agree to report to the House but to report in much greater detail than had been the case so far about the negotiations and the possible options available to us much to be reported to the House on these questions.

The House should keep a persistent control over what the Government proposed and intended. The Prime Minister should accede to the request here and now. (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: He says people are anxious. We share that anxiety in the search for a diplomatic settlement. We believe more than anything else since the Security Council resolution calling on the Argentine forces to withdraw. During that time, far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements, equipment and men, on the islands. (Conservative cheers)

If we have not yet reached a settlement, the blame lies at the foot of the Argentine government.

We naturally are ready and anxious at any time to continue these negotiations and stay

with the negotiations. (Applause) The many of us believe that with the exception of the OAS taking place in Washington today it is right to give Mr Haig a few more days, the time is approaching when the United States, if they are unable to make any movement, will have to make a decision to apply economic sanctions.

We have an assurance that before any major escalation of violence, the Prime Minister would be ready to go to the United Nations and discuss under articles 82 and 83 — those relate to secure trust areas which would allow for British administration the possibility of using these provisions for any interim administration?

Mrs Thatcher: It is implementation of the United Nations resolution that we seek and which the United Nations is not in a position to implement itself.

It is right at the moment, to continue through Mr Haig to try to seek a peaceful settlement.

On the future course of negotiations, time permitting extremely short as the task force approaches the islands. It is three weeks since that resolution. One cannot just have a wide range of choices of military options with a task force in the wild and stormy weather in that area.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Runcorn, Cl): She is aware of the overwhelming support of the United States for the action we have taken and the overwhelming understanding by many members of Congress and others of the fact that the principle at stake is as important to America as to the western world and this country?

Mrs Thatcher: I believe the American people know that the unprovoked aggression must not be allowed to succeed. If it does, there would be no international law and many people would fear for their future.

Mr Tony Benn (Bristol, South-East, Lab): Public opinion, as far as I am concerned, is generally favourable to Mr Haig and will reconsider his decision to see Mr Haig and will see him shortly. If not, Mr Haig can communicate with the Argentine government in other ways.

On the UN, it is their Security Council resolution which we want implemented. But I think it is generally felt . . . I do not think there is any disposition in New York to involve the UN further while the negotiations with Mr Haig are still continuing. (Some shouts of "Why?") I am not prepared to say what I believe to be the position in New York, at the UN.

Most people there reckon the best hope of a peaceful solution is through the negotiations with Mr Haig. We must continue those negotiations with all possible success.

Yes, of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. (Conservative cheers) We must remember that while we search for that peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader.

We must remember that in the way in which we carry out these negotiations.

Mrs Foot: We will do that, but we should have another debate this week, we are entitled to it, particularly in the light of the replies about what is to be done about getting negotiations going.

Sir John Peyton (Yeovil, C): Few only had one half sentence on that — and that we are in agreement in our view with Mr Haig.

It is all right to talk about the actual way in which we are making some effort to get the negotiations proceeding. I hope she will agree to the debate and give us a much more responsive reply on that aspect.

Mrs Thatcher: I trust he will

appear, for a reason I do not understand, that no complaint was made in the first place.

Elderly judges do their job impartially

The Government did not intend to introduce new legislation on the appointment and dismissal of judges. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, said during a Commons question on the average prosecution rate by the Director of Public Prosecutions of complaints against the police referred to him.

Sir Michael Havers said that the average prosecution rate in the years 1975 to 1979 was 14 per cent. Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab): Why is it, according to an answer he gave me on March 4, that the DPP's prosecution rate against police officers is 23 per cent in the case of road traffic offences and 14 per cent in the case of theft, but less than 2 per cent in cases of assault?

If the reason is lack of independent witnesses, why is the prosecution rate no less than seven times higher — nearly 15 per cent — in respect of sex offences?

Mr Arthur Davidson (Accrington, Lab) asked:

There were no plans for discussions with the Director of Public Prosecutions about a policy of initiating or allowing prosecutions with regard to the various types of sexual offences. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, said:

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said:

Mr Arthur Davidson (Accrington, Lab) asked:

Mr Arthur Davidson

Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.



Every Pan Am captain has 55 years' flying experience behind him.

When you fly Pan Am, you fly the airline that, in 55 years, pioneered most major advances in passenger flight.

Pan Am first flew the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Pan Am first introduced attendants and hot meals in the sky.

Pan Am specified and first flew the 747.

Pan Am invented business class.

The tradition of always being first is not one that is easily forgotten.

Looking over the shoulders of every Pan Am Captain are the men who blazed the trails and wrote the rules that are still followed by most airlines today.

So, when you fly Pan Am, you fly with class. Whichever Class you fly.

You can experience Pan Am to these U.S. cities.

New York	Houston	Pittsburgh
Miami	Dallas/Fort Worth	San Diego
Los Angeles	Detroit	Atlanta
San Francisco	Honolulu	Tampa
Seattle	Las Vegas	Phoenix
Washington D.C.	New Orleans	Kansas City
	Orlando	

Cabin Class.
Pan Am experience
at ordinary
airline prices.

In the early days of passenger flight, air travel was for the privileged few.

But Pan Am's mission was always to bring international travel within reach of the average man.

In 1948 Pan Am introduced Tourist Class. Today, we call it Cabin Class but it still offers Pan Am Service at ordinary airline prices.

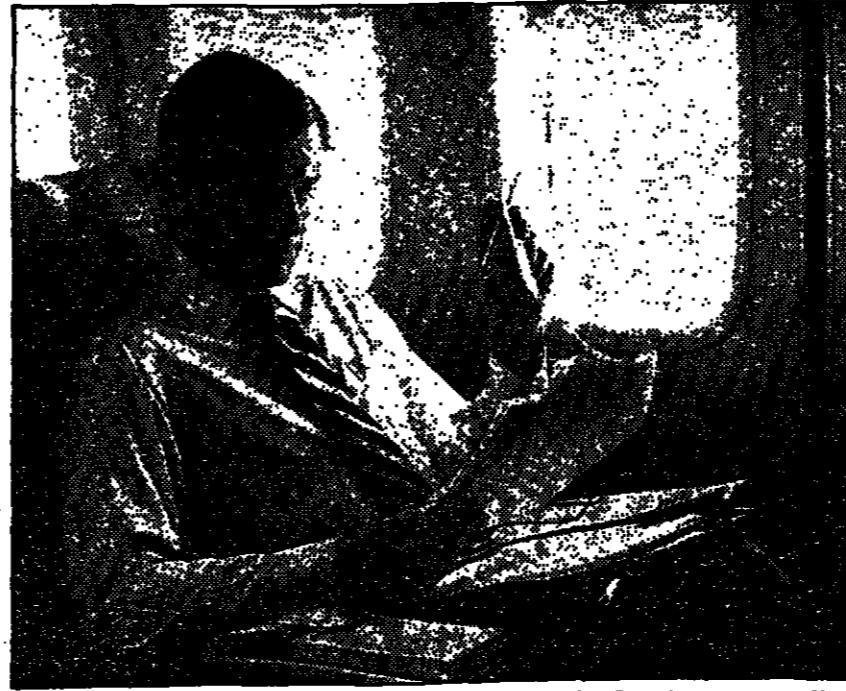
Clipper® Class.
Room to think,
room to work.

Pan Am invented Clipper Class, the first special service for those who fly to work.

Clipper Class is enclosed and separate from the rest of the aircraft.

The seats are wide and comfortable and there are fewer of them.

There's peace, quiet and privacy in Clipper Class, so you can think and work.



Clipper Class. A civilised alternative for the business traveller.

The food is specially prepared. Cushioned headsets are free. Drinks are on the house.

Try it for the experience, on any Pan Am widebody 747 or L1011 across the Atlantic.



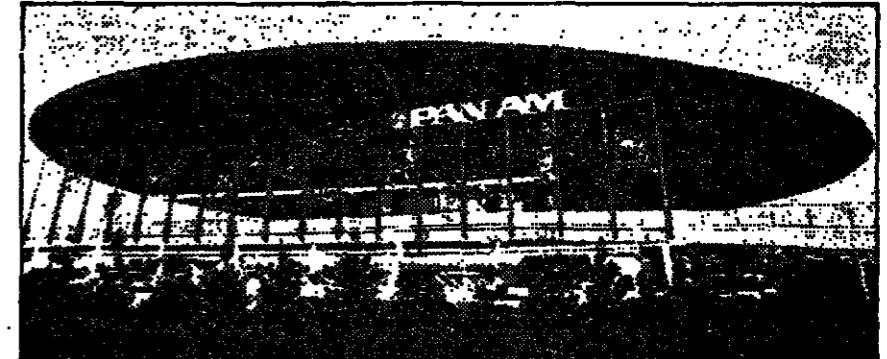
First Class. The last word in airborne luxury across the Atlantic.

First Class. More space, more privacy, more comfort.

Pan Am has never forgotten the few who have always considered peace and privacy beyond price.

Our Sleeperette® seat reclines a full 60 luxurious degrees. And, the sense of privacy it engenders is, perhaps, the greatest luxury to be experienced in air travel today.

The food, too, is a delight. Superb international cuisine served on fine china, accompanied by fine wines. Quietly dispensed by the most experienced cabin staff of the most experienced international airline you can fly.



The Pan Am Worldport at J.F.K. International Airport, New York.

Worldport®. Change cities without changing terminals.

The Pan Am Worldport, New York, is unique.

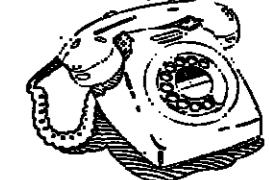
A single terminal with all international and U.S. domestic flights under one roof.

So when you get off a plane from Europe, it's just a few steps to your internal U.S. flight.

No other airline offers you this exceptional convenience.

Perhaps because no other airline has Pan Am's experience.

Contact your travel agent,
or phone Pan Am.
London 01-409 0688
Birmingham 021-236 9561
Manchester 061-832 7626
Glasgow 041-248 5744
Frestel 215747



Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.

Fashion: by Suzy Menkes

Left: Children's navy and cream zip-neck sweatshirts £12. balloon hem £12. sizes 4-10, assorted colours. Norma Kamali's Kids from Browns. Lycra and socks from the Mothercare White character range. £13.55. Anello & Davide, 33 Charing Cross Road, WC2, 33 Oxford Street, W1.

Centre: Big girl's navy and cream zip-neck blouson with padded shoulders £54, kick-pleated short skirt, small, medium, large, also beige cream by Liz Claiborne at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Sunflower yellow grandad vest £12.95, ochre leather pumps £24.95. Bertie, 48 South Molton Street, W1, and branches. Opaline tights by Elben.

Little girl's blue/cream jogging suit £5.75, sizes 120-140cm, Mothercare branches. Blue/white running shoes £5.95, main Dolcis branches. Ankle socks £1.25, Sainsburys.

Far right: Big girl: Cream sweat top £40 and slim skirt £55 by Calvin Klein, sizes 6-14, also in navy, linen plaid shawl and belt all from Calvin Klein, 24 South Molton Street, W1. Oval glass earrings £3.95, Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1.

Little girl's red and navy striped ra-ra skirt £25, also red/yellow, navy/yellow, Norma Kamali's Kids, at Browns, South Molton Street, W1, and 66 Sloane Street, SW1. "All Stars" cheerleader T-shirt £1.85, sizes 120-140cm, Mothercare branches. White ballet tights £3.90, character shoes £13.55. Anello & Davide, 34 Charing Cross Road, WC2 and 33 Oxford Street, W1.

Photographs by Francois Haydn.

Hair by TREVOR BOWDEN at COLOMBE, Mincumb Street, SW1

Reflections from a Craftsman

The purity of hand-crafted denim. A slimming example of individual skill which will enhance any outfit.

The colour and texture of outer wear can be enhanced by the addition of denim. That is why with more jeans there is a deeper brilliance, a sureness and clarity of cut which is quite beyond compare.

Stuart Crystal



Ra-ra for denim's displacement

Onward, or rather downward, goes the march of the sweats. Children's clothes in fleecy sweatshirt fabric is the latest line to be produced by Norma Kamali, the American designer who has single-handed turned back the tide of jeans.

A tiny version of the cheerleader's miniskirt that has been taken up by bigger girls as the skirt of the summer goes on sale next week at Browns, who suddenly find their chic shops engulfed by designer sweats. The big names who were quick to endorse the backside of denim have been even swifter to catch on to sweats.

For children, wash and wear clothes in stretchy fabrics that give to growing bodies have already been seen for tracksuits and casual tops. The flood of jeans and bomber jackets, T-shirts and cords

on the streets during the Easter holidays proves how casual wear has conquered the children's market. Seeing my own children back in flannel blazers and proper shoes after weeks of sweatshirts and sneakers has meant visual culture shock.

The advantage of sweats is that they bridge the gap between casual and formal, especially for little girls, who are more likely to be lured away from jeans by the ra-ra skirt than by anything else on the market.

For grown-ups, sweats are now much more than sportswear. Cut and styled with designer skills, they are outfits to wear in the city or out in the evening as well as to the dance studios and gyms that seem to be the mushroom growth of the 1980s.

The attraction of sweats lies not in their unappealing name but in comfort, practicality and price. New York is the spawning ground and spiritual home of sweats because most American women have definite ideas about clothes. They are not prepared to be dominated by difficult or awkward garments, and are too busy to attend to the maintenance of linens, silks and suedes, currently the favoured fashion fabrics.

Designer label sweats, although pricey by sportswear standards, are within the financial grasp of most women and fit in with a modern lifestyle. That is why you can be sure that where Kamali and Klein lead (holy pursued by European designers like Claude Montana), the wider fashion world will soon follow.

■ A wardrobe of stylish separates adapted to personal taste is every woman's dream. Dress-makers have some chance of turning that vision into reality with a new series which starts on BBC1 today.

Caroline Charles is the designer behind the "Weekend Wardrobe", which is built round an easy, collarless jacket that teams with two different skirts — pleated or slim — straight trousers, blouse and camisole.

I was intrigued to see how easily one basic pattern can be adapted — to a short, chic grey flannel jacket, a fur-trimmed herringbone coat, to a man's paisley bathrobe or a glamorous evening jacket. Tiptoeing through the pin cushion of sewing problems is Ann Ladbury, who also presents the book (*Weekend Wardrobe*, £4.55 BBC Publications).

One person who will not be watching herself and her clothes on screen will be Caroline Charles. She is in Dubai this week, showing her most glamorous gowns to a harem of royal ladies. She did not tell me if she is reaching the snifters to sew.

■ The rich and elaborate court textiles in the V & A's India exhibition are such a fashion

inspiration (of which more another day) that I went on to Liberty to look at their fabrics from India today.

The Spring flowers in Kashmir that inspired an entire culture of floral patternings find a faint echo in the crewel embroidered Kashmiri work in Liberty's Indian market in their basement. Although mainly for furnishings, some of the patterns, like dolphin-blue lilies, look more like Renaissance tapestries than Indian textiles and are currently being bought (at £15.50 a metre) for evening jackets or swash-buckling coats.

Dress fabrics include dupion silk (£10.75 a metre) in more than 50 jewel bright colours from deep rust to brilliant turquoise to Ganges green. The cream raw silk (£3.50 a metre) is very much in tune with the linen looks of this summer. Madras checked silks (£9.75 a metre) especially in purples and mauves, are stunning.

Reels of decorative sari braid, bought from a stall in Delhi, would bring the colour of an Indian wedding to the hem of a plain cotton skirt or the neckline of a faded T-shirt.

■ Belly dancing is an aid to slimming, heightens sexual

pleasure, lifts depression and helps with childbirth, according to a fresh-faced dance teacher, who proved the first theory by a personal demonstration last week.

Three sensuously wobbling ladies on the more familiar belly dancing tradition celebrated the publication of Tina Hobin's book*, which shows you how to bring a touch of Eastern magic to the privacy of your own bed-

room.

The Complete Veil Routine, the floor movements and a series of exercises show Ms. Hobin in action and black fishnet tights.

Some of the steps look suspiciously like my own weekly

dance class designed to flatten and stretch the bulging flesh. It all seems a long way from the symbolic and rhythmic rituals so gracefully described in the Song of Solomon: "Your belly is a heap of wheat encircled with lilies."

Various literary figures, including the pin-thin novelist Beryl Bainbridge, gave an impromptu display which proved that belly dancing is not as easy as all that. At well... back to the cottage cheese. *Belly Dancing for Health and Relaxation* by Tina Hobin (Duckworth £2.50).



Sussex smokers fresh cotton track scattered with garden flowers, relaxed lines with no waist seam open to the neck for the day, belt and tie, £10.95. Liberty Country cotton in West Navy Poppy, £12.95. Size 14. 40-21-31. 44-21-31. £12.95. No p/p. Allow 21 days.

Instant refund on return. 51 South Street, Chichester, Sussex PO1 2EE. Tel 0243 787182



Entertainments Guide

OPERA & BALLET

COLINSEY S 260 210 240 538

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET

EVE'S MILK 220 190 160 Sat, 21 April, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE ROYAL BALLET

Tony Palmer, conductor, Wed 4 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE ROYAL OPERA

Tony Palmer, conductor, Fri 6 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

ROYAL WELSH DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Stuart Crystal, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Welsh, Cardiff, CF10 4BS

ROYAL NATIONAL OPERA

Richard Bradbury, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal National Opera, W3

APOLLO VICTORIA A 220 190 160 Sat, 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE SOUND OF MUSIC

London's greatest Valentine, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

CHARING CROSS ROAD

By Howard Da Silva, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

OUR THANKS FOR EVENING

Richard Bradbury, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MUSSETTE

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SOPRANO IN FUNNY TURNS

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

DUKE OF YORK'S 210 190 160 Sat, 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT STUPID

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat 7 May, 7pm, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, EC2

THE GREAT SWEAT

John Neale, conductor, Sat

Television

Hidden faculties

The Story of Ruth (BBC 2) was described as being "true" and also a "dramatized account"; it would take another Aristotle to sort out the confusions here. Macbeth is a dramatized account, but so is the ten o'clock news, and it would have been instructive to know on which side of the balance last night's programme hung.

The facts seem to be these: Ruth, a young American living in London, has hallucinations of her father, who is alive but in the United States. She was sexually assaulted by him during her childhood and the infant trauma has had a physiological effect — she can see him and even smell him; when she talks to him, she hears his answers. She visits a psychiatrist and is taken into a "crisis centre" where her fear of madness is slowly allayed. She learns to control her visions and, with the aid of graphs and computers, it is discovered that they are evidence of a remarkable mental faculty which allows her to hallucinate at will. She even conjures up images of herself, and this doppelganger leads her into the poisoned garden of her childhood where she learns to see her fears clearly for the first time.

Connie Booth plays Ruth with great clarity and conviction — twichy, sad, afraid, her face covered with the film of perspiration which springs from mental agony. "If this is what living is, I don't want to waste my time doing it." She moves like a sleep-walker through a world in which only her dreams are real. But she is saved by the myths of our time: where once hallucinations were the property of saints or witches, "outsiders" to be blessed or cursed, Ruth is considered to be a perfectly ordinary person with an illness.

It is understandable, therefore, why her psychiatrist should be the narrator here: he is the shaman guiding her toward rebirth. But, although his dispassionate tone informs the programme, her fears and hallucinations take up most of the available space. It was genuinely frightening to watch — in some ways, too frightening to be convincing. For, although the original experience must have been an appalling one, this "story" of it was so artfully devised that the guiding hand seemed to be that of the writer or director rather than the experience itself.

Perhaps inadvertently, it adopted the tone and suspensefulness of a conventional horror film. When Ruth "sees" her father on an underground train, she leaves in panic and finds herself in a wilderness of empty corridors and winding metal staircases where her footsteps echo and mock her: I believe I saw a similar scene in *Theatre of Blood*. She does not wish to enter her bedroom because "he" is waiting for her there; the camera follows her as she slowly climbs the stairs, pushes open the door and... are we back with *The Exorcist*?

It is a mark of television's manipulation of reality in such matters that the sensational aspects of Ruth's case quite overshadow the explanations for it, although the explanations are in fact more interesting, suggesting as they do a concealed mental faculty in human beings.

Peter Ackroyd



Royal Opera House

at Covent Garden

Tchaikovsky's Eugene Onegin

"surely the most human of all... operas"

Financial Times

29 April; 3, 7, 11*, 15*, 20, 22 May

Cast includes: Gabriela Benackova; Nicolai Gedda; Sergej Kopytak; Benjamin Luxon

Conductor: Yuri Simonov

Prices: £5.50 - £22.50

Reservations 01-240 1200 Access/Visa Bookings: 01-836 6903

* Proms performances sponsored by Midland Bank. 700 stalls places available at £2 on the day, one hour before curtain up

Galleries

Colourful by-products of life itself

The Indian Heritage

Victoria and Albert Museum

Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959

Rembrandt Rooms

Portraits by the Masters of Hollywood Photography

Angela Flowers Gallery

The more lurid and grotesque products of Hinduism. With its Middle-Eastern origins and its Muslim reticence about representation (reticence, but certainly not total avoidance), it seems much closer to ourselves in time, place, and mentality. As far as it is almost entirely applied, No giant temples or sculptures or icons, no solid colours, no problems of scale. Even the "purest" art, in the form of small illuminations for manuscripts, originally subordinated to the requirements of illustrating a text, and for the rest there are endless exquisite textiles and rugs and carved drinking vessels and wooden trellises and chased weapon-handles and ceramics and embroideries.

In other words, it is art as a colouring to life and a by-product of it which here primarily charms and enlightens. We are interested in, say, the Medici mainly because of the great art produced under their rule, we are interested in the court art of the Mughal rulers mainly for what it tells us about an attitude to life, a civilization based on aesthetics to such an extent that the art reflects life rather than being a thing-in-itself, representing the highest aspirations of society. One can hardly imagine a Mughal artist, however accomplished, having the special position (for good or ill) of the artist in Western society since the Renaissance.

On the other hand, this is unmistakably art of and for an élite. There is little here of folk or village art; it is all of the utmost luxury and refinement. No doubt by the end of the period (the Mughal Dynasty lasted from 1483 to 1857) things had fallen apart, and the conclusion was the grand, bourgeois vulgarity of *Nob Kishen's Nautch Party*, nastily captured in one of Sir Charles D'Oyley's unpublished illustrations for his *Tom Raw, the Griffon* (1828). But the decadence of any society is much the same, and meanwhile the show provides the ideal form of historical escapism. No doubt people were, then as now, starving just outside the gates of the palaces, but the Mughal ivory tower was one of the most exquisitely wrought in human history, and it is undiminished delight to enter it for an hour or so, in this tightly packed but perfectly modulated exhibition.

Wedgwood, now, was essentially, at least during the period covered by Richard Dennis's properly cluttered exhibition *Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959* (at the Rembrandt Rooms just opposite the V & A until May), aimed at a confident bourgeois audience. In recent estimation, Wedgwood has suffered rather from its enormous early success: the image created by the original

Queen's Jasper and Basalt wares in the mid-eighteenth century is ineradicable: mention the name and immediately there is a vision of a white cameo effect on pale "Wedgwood" blue. In this show there is not a speck of the blue to be seen. Instead, it is a tribute to the variousness of Wedgwood enterprises during Victoria's reign and after. And is it art? Not all of it, to be sure, though there is considerable little kitch even in the advertising and commemorative wares. But throughout its history Wedgwood has always been true to the tradition inaugurated in fruitful alliances with Stubbs and Flaxman: when designers are signed, go to the finest painters and sculptors of

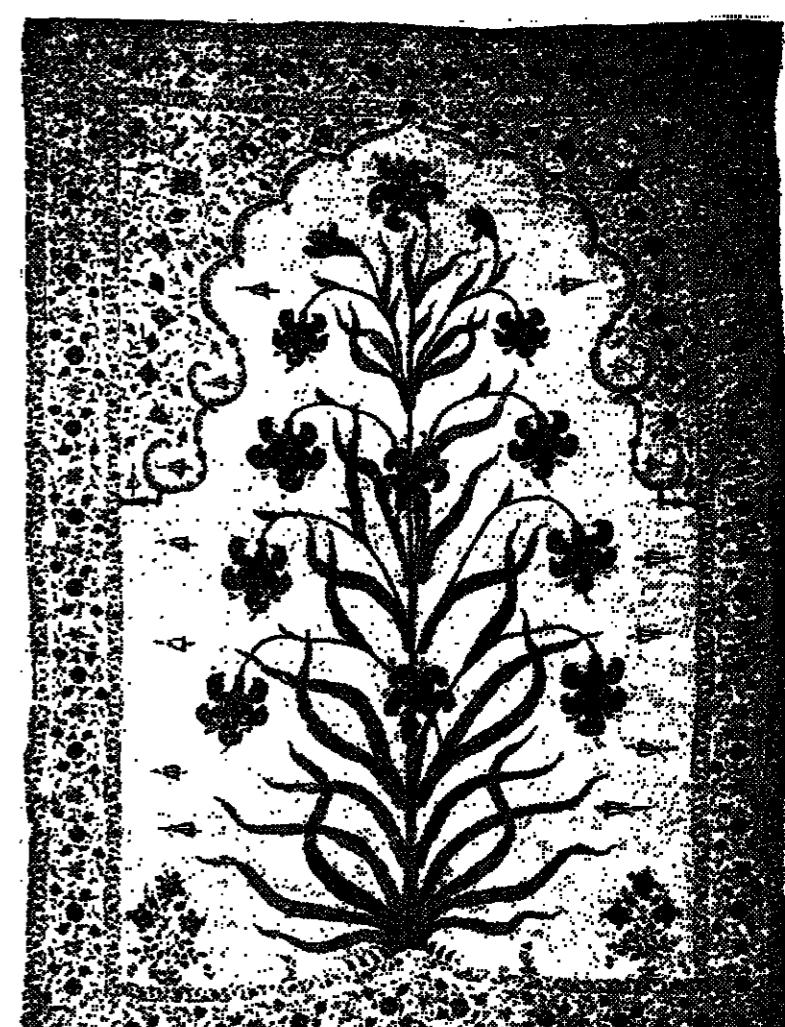
the day. Consequently there is an enormous lot of, in the most literal sense, applied art here: designs by important artists painted or printed on to ceramic shapes. And it must be admitted that more often than not it works very well. Though sometimes the industrial designers whose names are not really known outside this field (in Wedgwood, the architect Keith Murray, who created many of the most memorable shapes of the Thirties, is an obvious example) come over really powerfully, the most vivid impression one carries away is of the splendid Victorian designs of Christopher Dresser, and, more recently, the crisp and idiomatic work of Eric Ravilious, who seems to be of all the distinguished figures working for Wedgwood in the Thirties, to have understood best the limitations and advantages of designing for ceramics and, incidentally, mass production.

Like most of Richard Dennis's exploratory shows, this one is intimately connected with the publication of a book, a "new appraisal" of *Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959* by Maureen Barker (£35 during the show, £38 thereafter), which embodies a lot of new research, illustrates finely in colour and black-and-white, and generally tells you all you could possibly want to know about the background of what you are seeing.

Fashions come and go in photography as much as in any other area of art — though perhaps their passing fads are accepted more unquestioningly as the newly revealed and ultimate truth. Recently the ultimate truth of the moment has been undoctored reality and the complete frame, just as it was shot (with all the edges and irrelevant numbers there to prove it). The "Family of Man" approach is all very well in the hands of a master like Cartier-Bresson (though quite likely he crops and selects and sometimes poses his subjects, even if his art is to conceal the art), but it can be deadly dull in lesser photo-

graphers.

John Russell Taylor



Indian prayer-mat in cotton embroidered with silk; at the Victoria and Albert; and Ted Allen's portrait of Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor



Concerts

Gedda/Eyrön

Covent Garden

"Les deux Grenadiers" (Heine's poem in French). He ventured into Russian territory only in his encores.

Fair play, in this particular exercise, almost guarantees an insubstantial musical contest — perhaps Songmakers' Almanac will now compile one to prove me wrong — but in this programme there was at least a quantity of charm and entertainment.

The second half was more interesting in its musical content, and ended strongly with Verdi's lusty, jovial "The Chimney-sweep" (Lo spazzacamino). Gedda's pianist, Jan Eyrön, added welcome zest to his earlier competent, servile restraint.

Offenbach's operetta *Bluebeard*.

Bizet's "Chanson du fou", bizarre as well as textual diction, strengthened a first half hitherto uneventful, except in the singer's generally admirable enunciation, in Donizetti's "Ah, ramments, o bella Irene" his lightly poised florid runs, and our relief at discovering that his voice is still in good shape.

The second half was more interesting in its musical content, and ended strongly with Verdi's lusty, jovial "The Chimney-sweep" (Lo spazzacamino). Gedda's pianist, Jan Eyrön, added welcome zest to his earlier competent, servile restraint.

William Mann

Tristan und Isolde

Richard Wagner

"Jon Vickers — the best Tristan I have ever seen or heard."

Harold Rosenthal Opera

Cast include: Gwyneth Jones, Yvonne Minton, Gwynne Howell, Donald McIntyre, Jon Vickers, Conductor: Colin Davis

13, 17, 21, 25, 29 May, 2 June at 6.00

From Performance 10 stalls £10.00, 10 boxes £12.00, 10 seats £14.00, 10 boxes £16.00, 10 seats £18.00, 10 boxes £20.00, 10 seats £22.00, 10 boxes £25.00, 10 seats £28.00, 10 boxes £30.00, 10 seats £32.00, 10 boxes £35.00, 10 seats £38.00, 10 boxes £40.00, 10 seats £42.00, 10 boxes £45.00, 10 seats £48.00, 10 boxes £50.00, 10 seats £52.00, 10 boxes £55.00, 10 seats £58.00, 10 boxes £60.00, 10 seats £62.00, 10 boxes £65.00, 10 seats £68.00, 10 boxes £70.00, 10 seats £72.00, 10 boxes £75.00, 10 seats £78.00, 10 boxes £80.00, 10 seats £82.00, 10 boxes £85.00, 10 seats £88.00, 10 boxes £90.00, 10 seats £92.00, 10 boxes £95.00, 10 seats £98.00, 10 boxes £100.00, 10 seats £102.00, 10 boxes £105.00, 10 seats £108.00, 10 boxes £110.00, 10 seats £112.00, 10 boxes £115.00, 10 seats £118.00, 10 boxes £120.00, 10 seats £122.00, 10 boxes £125.00, 10 seats £128.00, 10 boxes £130.00, 10 seats £132.00, 10 boxes £135.00, 10 seats £138.00, 10 boxes £140.00, 10 seats £142.00, 10 boxes £145.00, 10 seats £148.00, 10 boxes £150.00, 10 seats £152.00, 10 boxes £155.00, 10 seats £158.00, 10 boxes £160.00, 10 seats £162.00, 10 boxes £165.00, 10 seats £168.00, 10 boxes £170.00, 10 seats £172.00, 10 boxes £175.00, 10 seats £178.00, 10 boxes £180.00, 10 seats £182.00, 10 boxes £185.00, 10 seats £188.00, 10 boxes £190.00, 10 seats £192.00, 10 boxes £195.00, 10 seats £198.00, 10 boxes £200.00, 10 seats £202.00, 10 boxes £205.00, 10 seats £208.00, 10 boxes £210.00, 10 seats £212.00, 10 boxes £215.00, 10 seats £218.00, 10 boxes £220.00, 10 seats £222.00, 10 boxes £225.00, 10 seats £228.00, 10 boxes £230.00, 10 seats £232.00, 10 boxes £235.00, 10 seats £238.00, 10 boxes £240.00, 10 seats £242.00, 10 boxes £245.00, 10 seats £248.00, 10 boxes £250.00, 10 seats £252.00, 10 boxes £255.00, 10 seats £258.00, 10 boxes £260.00, 10 seats £262.00, 10 boxes £265.00, 10 seats £268.00, 10 boxes £270.00, 10 seats £272.00, 10 boxes £275.00, 10 seats £278.00, 10 boxes £280.00, 10 seats £282.00, 10 boxes £285.00, 10 seats £288.00, 10 boxes £290.00, 10 seats £292.00, 10 boxes £295.00, 10 seats £298.00, 10 boxes £300.00, 10 seats £302.00, 10 boxes £305.00, 10 seats £308.00, 10 boxes £310.00, 10 seats £312.00, 10 boxes £315.00, 10 seats £318.00, 10 boxes £320.00, 10 seats £322.00, 10 boxes £325.00, 10 seats £328.00, 10 boxes £330.00, 10 seats £332.00, 10 boxes £335.00, 10 seats £338.00, 10 boxes £340.00, 10 seats £342.00, 10 boxes £345.00, 10 seats £348.00, 10 boxes £350.00, 10 seats £352.00, 10 boxes £355.00, 10 seats £358.00, 10 boxes £360.00, 10 seats £362.00, 10 boxes £365.00, 10 seats £368.00, 10 boxes £370.00, 10 seats £372.00, 10 boxes £375.00, 10 seats £378.00, 10 boxes £380.00, 10 seats £382.00, 10 boxes £385.00, 10 seats £388.00, 10 boxes £390.00, 10 seats £392.00, 10 boxes £395.00, 10 seats £398.00, 10 boxes £400.00, 10 seats £402.00, 10 boxes £405.00, 10 seats £408.00, 10 boxes £410.00, 10 seats £412.00, 10 boxes £415.00, 10 seats £418.00, 10 boxes £420.00, 10 seats £422.00, 10 boxes £425.00, 10 seats £428.00, 10 boxes £430.00, 10 seats £432.00, 10 boxes £435.00, 10 seats £438.00, 10 boxes £440.00, 10 seats £442.00, 10 boxes £445.00, 10 seats £448.00, 10 boxes £450.00, 10 seats £452.00, 10 boxes £455.00, 10 seats £458.00, 10 boxes £460.00, 10 seats £462.00, 10 boxes £465.00, 10 seats £468.00, 10 boxes £470.00, 10 seats £472.00, 10 boxes £475.00, 10 seats £478.00, 10 boxes £480.00, 10 seats £482.00, 10 boxes £485.00, 10 seats £488.00, 10 boxes £490.00, 10 seats £492.00, 10 boxes £495.00, 10 seats £498.00, 10 boxes £500.00, 10 seats £502.00, 10 boxes £505.00, 10 seats £508.00, 10 boxes £510.00, 10 seats £512.00, 10 boxes £515.00, 10 seats £518.00, 10 boxes £520.00, 10 seats £522.00, 10 boxes £525.00, 10 seats £528.00, 10 boxes £530.00, 10 seats £532.00, 10 boxes £535.00, 10 seats £538.00, 10 boxes £540.00, 10 seats £542.00, 10 boxes £545.00, 10 seats £548.00, 10 boxes £550.00, 10 seats £552.00, 10 boxes £555.00, 10 seats £558.00, 10 boxes £560.00, 10 seats £562.00, 10 boxes £565.00, 10 seats £568.00, 10 boxes £570.00, 10 seats £572.00, 10 boxes £575.00, 10 seats £578.00, 10 boxes £580.00, 10 seats £582.00, 10 boxes £585.00, 10 seats £588.00, 10 boxes £590.00, 10 seats £592.00, 10 boxes £595.00, 10 seats £598.00, 10 boxes £600.00, 10 seats £602.00, 10 boxes £605.00, 10 seats £608.00, 10 boxes £610.00, 10 seats £612.00, 10 boxes £615.00, 10 seats £618.00, 10 boxes £620.00, 10 seats £622.00, 10 boxes £625.00, 10 seats £628.00, 10 boxes £630.00, 10 seats £632.00, 10 boxes £635.00, 10 seats £638.00, 10 boxes £640.00, 10 seats £642.00, 10 boxes £645.00, 10 seats £648.00, 10 boxes £650.00, 10 seats £652.00, 10 boxes £655.00, 10 seats £658.00, 10 boxes £660.00, 10 seats £662.00, 10 boxes £665.00, 10 seats £668.00, 10 boxes £670.00, 10 seats £672.00, 10 boxes £675.00, 10 seats £678.00, 10 boxes £680.00, 10 seats £682.00, 10 boxes £685.00, 10 seats £688.

Why Argentina's generals need the Falklands

A journalist on *La Prensa*, the leading Argentine newspaper, explains the junta's thinking

Buenos Aires
Seddon can a "secret" military operation, such as Argentina's invasion of the Falklands, have been so repeatedly predicted in the press? The Argentine government's intentions, and the reasons behind them, first appeared in my political column in the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa* in January.

A few weeks later, when talks began in New York, the Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr Costa Méndez, expressly said that if Britain refused to recognize Argentine sovereignty, Argentina would resort to "other methods". This clearly spelt out the possibility of military intervention.

General Galtieri and other members of the government also privately warned members of the US government, some of whom we understand, were sensitive to Argentina's motivations.

As Mr Reagan admitted, the trouble was that nobody — not the Soviet Union, least of all the British Foreign Office — believed that Argentina would fulfil its stated intention.

This explains, in part, London's over-reaction to a military action planned — perhaps uniquely in history — in such a way as not to harm or damage the enemy's men and material in any way, as in fact happened, at a cost of several Argentine lives.

What do the islands represent to Argentina?

Whitehall claims that the recovery of the islands by Argentina is merely an expression of the military government's wish to consolidate its own position. True enough, the government has been affected by social unrest and a collapsing economy.

Perhaps certain sectors in government may have seen in this affair a way of staying in power, but the government also knew that the possibilities of total success, of obtaining something more than recognition of sovereignty, were few indeed, and that in consequence the operation would do little towards their continued survival.

Nevertheless, if one wishes to explain their decision in terms of sheer egotism, perhaps one could say they tried to avoid something worse, like a war with Chile over the Southern territories, or a process of increasing tension with the Vatican, Chile and the United States over the Beagle Channel issue, to an unbearable degree. Because such war or such tensions would — it is convenient to bear this in mind — not only endanger the generals' personal or sector interests, but also endanger Argentina's territorial integrity to a greater extent than the present conflict.

Because this is, in a nutshell, the basic objective behind the immediate recovery of the islands. This is also why the government decision is backed by people who, like myself, have been for years openly and firmly critical of the military government's performance, of lack of performance, particularly in respect of human rights.

If Argentina, the country which together with South Africa owns the largest south Atlantic coastline, cannot dispose right away of a strategic platform enabling it to participate — we stress, participate — to a certain extent in the region through which much of the West's foodstuffs and power supplies have to go, or to put it another way, a presence in the Euro-American defence

mechanism against Soviet penetration — and just by the South Pole and Antarctica — it would soon lose its southern territories.

For Argentina, this is important enough to justify its encounter with Britain. The alternative would be a much longer and much bloodier war with Chile, or with Chile plus Brazil. This could happen before very long and could conceivably mean the end of Argentina as an independent state, or at least its definitive international isolation and its exclusion from an area which is indispensable to the development of the human race in the next century.

London doesn't see things that way, it will never be able to evaluate the real significance of its conflict with Argentina, nor how ready this country is to fight. Nor will it be able to evaluate the cost of beating Argentina, even if it can do it, which is not at all certain.

Naturally, none of these considerations about Argentina's needs would be valid without the backing of international law. However, the islands were part of the Spanish Empire which Argentina inherited after its war of independence. So much so that in 1833, when Britain occupied the territory by force, there was a Buenos Aires-based administration operating there. From that moment and more insistently after the beginning of this century, Argentina has been demanding from Britain the return of this part of its sovereignty.

The islands, only 400 miles from Argentina's coastline, are a geographical continuation of continental Argentina. Thus history and geography give Argentines a right that can be claimed by no other nation, either South American or European.

This is why in 1966 the United Nations ordered London and Buenos Aires to negotiate the "decolonization" of the islands. Great Britain, which can only invoke the obsolete right of conquest, claims, however, that the alleged rights of the "Kelpers" or islanders, are predominant. However, this is against the letter and spirit of United Nations resolution 2065, as Britain invokes not the "interests" of those settlers but their "wishes". But the resolution refers to "interests".

Has in fact not even Britain recognized that without the logistic and economic support of Argentina the "Kelpers" would not be able to support themselves?

The solution to all this is easy to find in the framework of Argentine sovereignty and the defense of the individual, cultural and economic rights of those 300 British families. There are 17,000 British nationals, plus about 100,000 of their descendants, living in Argentina. They are, in a sense, the people best fitted to bear witness that this country is far more than just transitory military government.

Nor should unfortunate historical circumstances hide the fact that this country is one of Latin America's most outstanding manifestations of the best European traditions and culture, including the British way of life.

We appeal to the practical and realistic sense of law and international responsibility of the British people and their leaders, and their profound comprehension of world events, for them to halt a war which we consider to be not only absurd but also unfair.

Jesus Iglesias Rouco
© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

casualty for the Red Cross lady present. He remained resolutely inert for the duration of the visit. Given the relentless competence of his female company, PHS could sympathize.

Rare visitors

Sizewell in Suffolk, home of a large nuclear power station, is full of twitchers, the local name for birdwatchers. The ornithologists have been turning up in large numbers to gaze at a local cow pasture, currently inhabited by an as yet unidentified small bird.

Derek Moore, Suffolk's official bird recorder, believes the bird could be either a pine bunting or a rock bunting. Both are extremely rare visitors to Britain.

Sizewell had a more substantial attraction for twitchers only recently, when a white tailed eagle made the village its temporary home.

Toilet roll call

Previews start tonight at the Half Moon Theatre for a comedy set in and around the lavatories of London. Written, obviously, to make people laugh like a drain, it has in fact succeeded in putting off an uncommonly large and distinguished number of men — agents who were at one time keen to make a go of it, but eventually decided it would not be convenient.

"That," said the guide, pointing to an ash-faced figure under a grey blanket, "is our Mr Dobson." Dobson, one of the 9,000 male workers with the WRVS, had volunteered to play a

Next month MPs will have a free vote on whether to reintroduce capital punishment. Nicholas Fairbairn argues in favour of hanging as a general deterrent to crime

Capital punishment is once again a political issue. And the call is that there should be mandatory capital punishment for certain categories of murder; or, to put it another way, for certain categories of assault which happen to result in the death of a victim who happens to be a prison officer or a policeman. If capital punishment is to be available, why should it only be available as a punishment for murder whether of all or any kind?

After all, if it is to be a deterrent, it is a strange deterrent which depends on the result of an assault rather than its intention or recklessness. It is worth therefore looking at the history of the supreme punishment in this country where there have of course always been two parallel systems of law, the law of Scotland and the law of England.

In both countries both before and for a century and a half after their union as one kingdom, a very large number of crimes attracted the possibility though not the inevitability of the death penalty. This was in great part because there was no police force, so punishment was the only deterrent. As the police force developed, the number of crimes for which the death penalty could be imposed and the number of occasions upon which it was imposed was reduced, until eventually the list dwindled to arson in the Royal Dockyards, treason for each of which it still applies) and murder.

Since the wooden ship was replaced by the metal ship and the succession to the throne ceased to be a matter of doubt or dispute, in the nineteenth century the only crime effectively left as punishable by death was murder. Quite wrongly but understandably it came to be assumed that this was the application of the *lex talionis*, the old Jewish law of an eye for an eye and a life for a life.

In fact the last three crimes for which the death penalty was retained were crimes against the State, although it was imposed only for crimes against the subjects of the State. Accord-



deterrent to criminals of all kinds in the commission of crimes of all kinds and not that it is retribution for taking the life of one category of citizen, or an other.

The strange fact of the death penalty is that it deterred crimes in general rather than the crimes for which it was latterly mandatory, so why should we not concentrate on that characteristic in considering its reintroduction? For the fact is that murder, though appalling, is a threat to our society. It is now usually the unintended result of random assault by criminals. Whereas when the death penalty existed it was almost always the intended result of intended assault by non-criminals.

There can be no question but that the majority of people in this country want the death penalty in some form to be available. It is the people who demand the death penalty and it is the people who form our juries. In my opinion, the death penalty should be available for any crime or indictment in the High Court, and the Crown should be entitled to mark any indictment capital and leave it to the jury to bring a verdict of capital or non-capital rape, murder, mugged, attempted murder, arson, terrorism or burglary.

In this way I believe the death penalty would have the maximum deterrent effect with the minimum number of executions, if any. No criminal might be hanged but he would never know. I trust juries and I do not believe that they would ever bring in a verdict of capital crime unless the evidence was irrefutable and the circumstances abominable.

Now it may be said that punishment is a matter for the court and not the jury. Yes, in theory, but practically in most cases of the death penalty, that was mainly not so, particularly under the Homicide Act. The juries could always avoid or ignore the death penalty by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter or murder or accepting a defence of diminished responsibility or finding that the murder was not in pursuance of theft.

For those who say that the death penalty, for anything less than murder, would be wrong, may this look at the case of Ian Brady. He unthinkingly shot Michael Gregson when he turned suddenly in the car. For that, Hanratty was hanged. But after Gregson's death he raped Valerie Strode at gunpoint and emptied his gun into her body in order to

I started practice in 1957 in Scotland. There were then fewer indicted cases in all of the ten high courts in Scotland per year than there are now in one of them per month.

The geometric progression started with the abolition of the death penalty. Of course it was accelerated by the permissive society, of which Roy Jenkins was the proud progenitor, and by consequential legislation and various flights from the security of discipline and the ethic of right and wrong.

Television and other maters have no doubt helped the gestation and incubation of current criminality. But that the death penalty acted as a general deterrent to the commission of crime I have no doubt; if it is to return, its justification is that it is

an immense deterrent.

It is today the church the Pope heads.

The non-Roman Catholic British, "once and a year" church-goers, who make up the largest identifiable religious group in the country, have no such vision of the church, religion and mission. The most likely reply, asked who founded the Church of England, would probably be "Henry VIII." And no phrase is more characteristic of the majority of the British people. The expression "C of E" stands almost for a separate denomination from the Church of England, so little has it to do with that church's daily life. It is not the anti-clericalism born of Hitler's ideological hostility that one finds on the Continent. But anticlericalism in a way still is, the anti-clericalism of refusing to take the church and its ministry very seriously.

So will it take the Pope very seriously? It has never been confirmed by Total Religion in this way before, and there is no precedent whatever on which to base a judgment.

This ambivalence towards

eradicate her evidence, leaving her a living paraplegic.

He could not have been hanged for that, but I believe that the crime for which he did hang was infinitely less frightful than the crime for which he could not be hanged and I am certain that a jury would have taken the same view. Why should the bad shot live and the good shot hang? Why should a man who throws a hand grenade into a crowded pub life if he merely creates fifty blind quadriplegics while the man who throws a stone through a sitting room window dies if he causes a death? The criterion for which the death penalty should be available is not whether the victim lives or dies but whether the conduct was such as to demonstrate a disposition depraved enough to be regardless of the consequences to the victim, be it rape, mugging or assault of any kind. The jury hold that to be so and are so certain of the evidence that they are willing to recommend an irreversible penalty.

I have appeared for the defence in capital murder trials and in innumerable trials for non-capital murder and other indictable offences, both for the defence and latterly for the prosecution. In particular I appeared for Patrick Meehan, who was wrongly convicted of murder and pardoned after seven years imprisonment, and for John Preese who was wrongly convicted of murder and released after eight years imprisonment.

Under the old law both would have been wrongly hanged. Why then, of all people, can I propose or contemplate the return of the supreme penalty? The answer is simple. If the supreme penalty were available and not mandatory, and available for any indictable crime of assault whether it ended in death or not, I am certain that the jury, given those choices, would have found neither Meehan nor Preese guilty of a capital crime.

I am certain that only in cases where the evidence was overwhelming and irrefutable and the crime was frightful in concept and execution, would a jury bring in a verdict of capital crime.

But it would be a risk so universal that serious crime would not be worth undertaking.

The author is Conservative MP for Kinross and West Perthshire and was Solicitor General for Scotland from 1979 to 1982.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

More religious than we think

The average Englishman thinks he is more religious than the average Englishman. This conundrum throws a ray of light on the state of the nation's soul. The perception of reality and reality itself are two different things. The English are far more religious than they themselves themselves.

Last autumn virtually identical polls were conducted in nine European countries to discover what values and beliefs Europeans hold in common, and how they vary. Asked "How important is God in your life?" the British answered more positively than the French, the West Germans, the Dutch, and the Danes. And asked to endorse the First Commandment ("Thou shall have no other Gods before me"), the British scored worse only than the Irish and the Italians. Six out of 10 of the sample from Great Britain said yes to the question: "Would you say you are a religious person?"

This surprising image of the British as a predominantly religious nation is in contrast to the nation's received view of itself as secular. Indeed, the same poll showed this clearly. For 43 per cent of the British think the First Commandment applies fully in their own lives, but only 18 per cent in the lives of other people. Both figures cannot be true, as Gallup insists, the sample will be full of conundrums. The two sides of the encounter represent very different ways of being religious, and there can be no guarantee in advance that they will understand each other. The Gallup investigation into the fundamental values of European culture took statistical inquiry into areas it had not visited before, but left many questions unanswered. It seems to be the case, for example, that the six out of 10 of the population who say they are religious would want also to say that they are Christian.

Indeed, "religious" being a "boo" word and "Christian" still a "hurrah" word, the total of self-described Christians" may well be considerably higher. But does this laid-back style of faith include belief in such proposi-

tions as the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, or the Bible as the Word of God?

Probably not "doctrine" and "dogma" are not English words of approval, and the tendency in popular religion is to leave itself undefined. "Theology" is also not a word of praise that springs naturally to English lips.

There is a fair quantity of ignorance and mistaken understanding of even the basic basics. There was a lady reporter at a press conference given by an Anglican woman priest from America some years ago, who asked this correspondent for a whispered explanation of the term "Holy Communion" which had come up in the context.

The largest gap between the Pope's understanding of religion and that generally held by the British, however, is about the importance of the "church" in religious life. The Roman position is straightforward, namely that Jesus Christ founded an institution which was to continue both his work and his presence on earth, and that institution, more or less,

is today the church the Pope heads.

The non-Roman Catholic British, "once and a year" church-goers, who make up the largest identifiable religious group in the country, have no such vision of the church, religion and mission. The most likely reply, asked who founded the Church of England, would probably be "Henry VIII."

And no phrase is more characteristic of the majority of the British people. The expression "C of E" stands almost for a separate denomination from the Church of England, so little has it to do with that church's daily life. It is not the anti-clericalism born of Hitler's ideological hostility that one finds on the Continent. But anticlericalism in a way still is, the anti-clericalism of refusing to take the church and its ministry very seriously.

So will it take the Pope very seriously? It has never been confirmed by Total Religion in this way before, and there is no precedent whatever on which to base a judgment.

After the works of Shakespeare, Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass are the most translated works of fiction in the English language. There are versions in 60 different languages, including Esperanto, shorthand, aborigines and Japanese.

Lindsay Fulcher, the society's chairman, admits that how Carroll's pious and wordy plays translate is a mystery.

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent



Lifelong winters

Women in Iceland have an average lifespan of 79.3 years, the longest in the world, according to researchers who have spent 17 years of their allotted time studying the life expectancy of others. Norwegian women do almost as well, with an average of 79 years.

Scandinavia also leads in life expectancy for men. It may have something to do with the long winters. The leaders for men are Iceland, Sweden, Japan and Norway, where men live 6.6 years less than women.

The researchers found no proof that heredity determines how long one lives. "The aged among us," they are reported as

concluding, "are those who have shown moderation, are tranquil and have an interest in people and the future".

Looking back

The Lewis Carroll Society hopes to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson by laying a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey later this year. The Dean and Chapter have agreed that the shy Victorian should be honoured and an appeal supported by, among others, Sir Christopher Isherwood and Ralph Steadman, has been launched to raise £3,000 to meet the costs.

I got one of the answers to my open quiz yesterday. It was not sales of scotch whisky that fell by half, but sales of whisky by one brand, in one market, in one year. The answer is: *Johnnie Walker*.

PBS



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE ISSUE IS THE LAW

The focus of the crisis is now sharpening. It is nearly four weeks since the Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces which had invaded the Falkland Islands. Far from complying with that resolution Argentina has been reinforcing its garrison, indicating not even an attitude of "benign neglect" to the United Nations, but one of open defiance. On the other side, the Task Force, in South Georgia, and in the maritime exclusion zone which it has created round the Falklands, has shown that where it has the capacity to effect an Argentine withdrawal or at least a limitation of its presence, it does so.

Mrs Thatcher was not in an expansive mood in the Commons yesterday about where we go from here. She was naturally reluctant to have the interstices of every negotiating position held up for the agonised inspection of honourable members. Britain's purpose is to seek Argentina's compliance with resolution 502, but that is not the only purpose. Under article 51 of the Charter the British Government has the right to defend its sovereignty and administration of the islands; and it has a duty to do so on behalf of its citizens, as much as under the more general requirement to uphold international law.

However, though Mrs Thatcher was not explicit, certain things became clearer. The first is that Argentina's defiance of the United Nations, and its behaviour in negotiation with Mr Haig, show that no negotiation with it can or should be contemplated without the continuous and cumulative backing of force of all kinds — economic and military. However, economic sanctions, welcome though they are, are slow moving. The military options must therefore be ever present and ever pressed.

The task force is under the closest political control. It does not have a momentum of its own except in the sense that the oncoming winter in the southern Atlantic will inhibit the full exercise of its capabilities. So it is important,

as a background to a continuing search for a solution through negotiation, for the Task Force to show that it can put the Argentine presence on the Falklands in total quarantine, both with regard to air and sea. Air supply must be prevented. There are a number of ways to achieve that, all of which would be consistent with the doctrine of minimum force so triumphantly demonstrated in the operation on South Georgia. Minimum force must be the governing operational doctrine, as it always has been. But the quarantine must be achieved.

The second aspect concerns Britain's negotiating position. We must remember that the root of this crisis springs from Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. It is clear therefore that, in the Argentine mind, there will be no satisfactory solution to the crisis which does not recognise the validity of that claim — even though it has only now been established by force because Argentina decided it was not getting anywhere through the usual process of resolving jurisdictional questions under international law. The question is: Why was Argentina not getting anywhere in that process? Because Argentina refused on previous occasions to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague, where such matters are argued.

In 1955 Britain sought to take Argentina and Chile to the Court over infringement of its jurisdiction in the Falklands Dependencies. The attempt failed because Argentina and Chile declined to accept the jurisdiction of The Hague. Had there been any vestige of evidence that Argentina has accepted that jurisdiction in some other issue, there would now be sufficient grounds to cover a British application in this case. However even that procedure would not be entirely satisfactory. There have been five recent cases involving the non-appearance of a defendant government. It puts the Court in difficulties; its authority is diminished, and the quality of its proceedings are ever present and ever pressed.

The task force is under the closest political control. It does not have a momentum of its own except in the sense that the oncoming winter in the southern Atlantic will inhibit the full exercise of its capabilities. So it is important,

PUTTING HEALTH SECOND

Ever since the local authority manual workers secured pay rises of 7.8 per cent in December, it has been clear that it would be a difficult negotiating round in the public sector. The tension now building up in the NHS follows directly from that ill-considered capitulation by the Labour majority on the local authority associations. Today Mr Norman Fowler is meeting representatives of NHS employees. Cohse is already mounting selective stoppages, and other unions are considering how to follow suit next month.

The unions are asking for 12 per cent, while the Government is allocating funds to the service on the assumption that pay for most of its workers will rise by no more than four per cent, with five per cent for the ambulance and 6.8 per cent for the nurses. Even for the latter, the offer falls well short of inflation, which has been 12 per cent over the past year, though it has now dropped to ten per cent. The nurses, who saw part of last year's rise cancelled out by changes in their hours of work, cancel upon much public sympathy in any dispute. In some areas, like geriatric and mental hospitals, there are some signs of difficulties in recruitment. But wages account for 70 per cent of all NHS costs. The control of public spending is so central to the Government's strategy that it cannot make more than minor concessions on the claim, presented for the first time

on a concerted basis by the major health service unions, without jeopardising all that it seeks to achieve.

Last month's attempt to detach the nurses from the common front by raising their offer seems not to have been fully successful. The Royal College of Nursing never goes on strike, as a matter of policy. Many other individual nurses feel too much sense of responsibility to patients in their charge to take any action that might threaten their welfare. But some other workers in the service, working less closely in contact with patients, have shown in recent years that they feel very little inhibited by this factor. In 1979, the worst year for industrial conflict in the history of the NHS, almost half its employees were involved in stoppages, more than half in practice. It is so. Apart from the bewilderment and fear that almost inevitably result, full investigation and treatment of patients who are more seriously ill than they seem will be delayed. The distinction between emergency and non-emergency admissions is only a preliminary, and approximate one. Waiting lists will grow, and the backlog may still be being worked off many months after the dispute has been settled (after the 1979 outbreaks, national waiting lists grew 70,000 longer, and did not come down to their earlier levels for more than a year). The NHS will be given another shove towards the status of a second-class service by the very people who most vocally object to that possibility. It simply is not possible to mount a strong campaign of industrial action in the NHS without doing lasting damage both to its ideals and its customers.

Plant research

From Mr H. P. Boddington
Sir, My council, which represents some 1,400 local authority professionals in the horticulture, amenity and leisure services, has recently become concerned as plans being considered by the Agricultural Research Council to discontinue research work on improvement of hardy ornamental plants by clonal selection, etc, at the Long Ashton Research Station.

The research council has indicated a need to release commitment of some 4 per cent annually, £3m on its present budget, and, in a discussion document recently circulated, suggests that the majority of this will come from reducing work at the Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Edinburgh, by nearly half and Long Ashton, Bristol, by one third.

Local authorities, as successors to many of the country's finest landed estates and guardians of much of the country's townscape,

are as a group the largest purchasers of trees and shrubs and for a long time they have been concerned at a clonal variation in plant material setting up with the Horticultural Trades Association a joint plant liaison group.

Whilst suggestions are now being made that the work at Long Ashton will be transferred to East Malling Research Station Kent, it is my council's opinion that this is not in the best interests of the future programme since, amongst other things, it will have to be carried within financial cuts already planned for East Malling.

A final decision on the reduction and transfer was to have been taken in February but, after widespread support for a continuance of the Long Ashton programme, this was postponed until March, with a further postponement until April 20, 1982, to allow a consultative document to be circulated.

It is regretted that the Agricultural Research Council has not

seen fit to change its decision, despite the representations made to it and the firm belief of my Council that there is nothing in the consultative document to merit the decision.

Yours faithfully,
H. P. BODDINGTON, President, Institute of Park and Recreation Administration, Morden Park House, Morden, Surrey.

April 21.

Chronic disorders

From Miss Charlotte Hofton
Sir, Has Mr Seigal (April 21) ever tried to unwrap a piece of sticking plaster with the fingers that have just been lacerated while endeavouring to open a tin of sardines?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLOTTE HOFTON, 107 Albert Palace Mansions, Lurline Gardens, W11.

April 21.

Question of women in the ministry

From the Warden of Latimer House

Sir, Your provocative third leader on "Women in the Church" (April 22) cannot pass without comment.

If it were indeed true that "the ordination of women is right in principle and is bound to come", then your logic might be impeccable. It is, however, the course of conventional wisdom of contemporary humanism that the ordination of women is right in principle. However, the Christian position is that God created men and women as complementary but different. Inasmuch as they need each other, they are equal, but inasmuch as they are different, they should not try to fulfil all the same roles.

Women themselves are now, in many parts of the world, rebelling against the conventional wisdom on the subject and insisting that they be allowed to be women and not fake men.

There is reason to think that this movement will become more and more widespread, since it is founded in the realities of human nature as well as in those of divine revelation.

The relations between Anglican bishops and women priests are not as bad as you suggest. The noble Lord has said that "the first priority for HM Government is the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502". Is not readiness to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague compliance with that resolution, and have we not everything to gain with the confidence we have in our case and nothing to lose by making that public pronouncement now?

Many had thought, both in Parliament and outside (and were encouraged in the belief by an

Judgment needed on Falklands issue

From Lord Mishcon

Sir, Many will have read with considerable interest, as I did, Sir Derek Walker-Smith's letter (April 24) on "Women in the Church" (April 22) cannot pass without comment.

If it were indeed true that "the ordination of women is right in principle and is bound to come", then your logic might be impeccable. It is, however, the course of conventional wisdom of contemporary humanism that the ordination of women is right in principle. However, the Christian position is that God created men and women as complementary but different. Inasmuch as they need each other, they are equal, but inasmuch as they are different, they should not try to fulfil all the same roles.

Women themselves are now, in many parts of the world, rebelling against the conventional wisdom on the subject and insisting that they be allowed to be women and not fake men.

There is reason to think that this movement will become more and more widespread, since it is founded in the realities of human nature as well as in those of divine revelation.

The relations between Anglican bishops and women priests are not as bad as you suggest. The noble Lord has said that "the first priority for HM Government is the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502". Is not readiness to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague compliance with that resolution, and have we not everything to gain with the confidence we have in our case and nothing to lose by making that public pronouncement now?

Many had thought, both in Parliament and outside (and were encouraged in the belief by an

earlier statement in the Lords by Lord Carrington when he was still Foreign Secretary) that the reason we had not put forward this proposal was because it had previously been made by our Government to the Argentinian Government, who would have none of it.

Your own editorial made that assumption (April 2) as did Mr James Fawcett (until recently President of the European Commission of Human Rights and a former Professor of International Law) in his article in the special April 19 issue of Chatham House on "The Falkland Islands dispute". The facts apparently are that, in 1947 and subsequently the British Government offered to submit disputes with Argentina and Chile to the International Court on the Dependencies but never on the Falkland Islands themselves.

I have put down a question for written answer (April 22) asking for a statement from the Government to clarify the position in view of the conflicting statements that have been made to the public, but should we not forthwith put Argentina to the test of their good faith and their confidence in their claim to sovereignty in the sight of the international community by declaring our preparedness to submit the dispute to The Hague's jurisdiction provided they first withdraw their forces from the Falkland Islands, and cannot this be done without prejudice to the Hag negotiations and possible United Nations intervention?

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR MISHCON,
House of Lords.
April 25.

Kabul detention of British scholar

From the President of the British Academy

Sir, On March 28, as reported in your columns (April 8), Mr Ralph Pinder-Wilson, the Director of the British Institute for Afghan studies in Kabul, was detained by the security authorities in Afghanistan. No formal charges have been brought; there has been no clear indication of the grounds on which he is being held and, in spite of repeated requests, full consular access has not been granted.

The British Institute, which is governed by the Society for Afghan Studies, is one of nine overseas research institutes sponsored by the British Academy. Between 1974 and 1979 it undertook regular archaeological excavations at Kandahar under agreement with the Afghan Government. During the past two years its main aim has been to make arrangements to safeguard the study of the Kandahar excavations.

Mr Pinder-Wilson had arranged for the material to be transported to the institute's premises in Kabul and was discussing with the Ministry of Information and Culture arrangements for entry visa so that British scholars working on the publication could complete the study of the extensive pottery finds now in Kabul. He was on his way to an appointment at the ministry when he was detained.

It is a matter of great concern that, despite repeated requests by the British Consul in Kabul and the strenuous efforts of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Pinder-Wilson has not been released. He is a man approaching retirement and his health gives some cause for worry. There is great confidence in his personal integrity and in the way in which he has conducted the normal business of an archaeological mission overseas.

The British Academy is seeking to enlist the support and good offices of the international scholarly community, in particular in institutions in France, India, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union (all countries with important archaeological missions to Afghanistan) to help secure Mr Pinder-Wilson's release.

Yours faithfully,
OWEN CHADWICK,
The British Academy,
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, WI.

April 23.

Justice Bill

From Dr J. Leahy Taylor
Sir, Mr Morris (April 15) has mentioned but one matter which the Administration of Justice Bill failed to deal with.

A further matter is the third recommendation of the Pearson report, which said that it should be provided that private medical expenses should be recoverable in damages if and only if it was reasonable on medical grounds that the plaintiff should incur them.

We read: "It would be dangerous... to spread the impression that conventional war is somehow acceptable where nuclear war is not." The point is, surely that whilst all war is ultimately unacceptable, in the real world there are degrees of acceptability.

The crucial difference between conventional war and nuclear war is that the first involves in direct confrontation professional military forces, while by its very essence nuclear war kills directly millions of civilians. Even conservative Home Office estimates assume that 25 million people would die in a nuclear attack on the UK.

In conventional war the decision to kill civilians directly must take into account the consequences of the political odium incurred, as well as problems of military logistics and the availability of destructive technology; there is always a choice.

In nuclear war these problems have been overcome; there is no choice. Nuclear weapons are, first and always, weapons of mass destruction.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRUCE-JONES,
Jesus College,
Cambridge.
April 18.

Capital punishment

From the Reverend M. W. Thomas

Sir, Surely the BBC series, *Rough Justice*, and your articles on Paul Cleeland (April 21, 22) finally lay to rest any argument there may be in favour of the return of capital punishment.

The thought that someone may spend years in prison unjustly is horrific enough, but at least there remains the possibility of setting him free if the original sentence is reversed.

Yours faithfully,
MARK THOMAS,
51 Chington Gardens,
Sleaford,
East Sussex.

April 22.

Flights of inspiration

From Mr Michael Sanderson

Sir, Does splendid news of Mr Vladimir Horowitz's first concert in Europe for three decades, having "overcome his legendary dislike of extended travel only because he was intrigued by Concorde" (report, April 16) mean that the aircraft will no longer be thought of as a monstrously expensive white elephant but as an arts subsidy?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SANDERSON,
Wentworth College,
University of York,
Resington, Yorkshire.

April 21.

Wrong priorities

From Mr J. A. Dowling Green

Sir, Miles Kingston has his priorities wrong (April 20). Morris dancers are Morris dancers. It is when they are off duty that they are off duty.

It is when they are off duty that they are off duty.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 26: The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, this evening dined with the Queen's Guard at St James's Palace.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Denison-Smith) and the Captain of the Queen's Guard (Major John Rodwell). Major the Hon Andrew Wigram was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

April 26: The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, this evening attended the Western District Audit Dinner at the Carlysle Bay Hotel, St Austell.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, this morning at Gatcombe Park, received Lieutenant-Colonel P. Harman upon his assuming command of the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment.

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron, this evening attended the Royal Caledonian Ball at Grosvenor House.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr C. J. Allen

and Dr M. A. Craven

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, elder son of Professor and Mrs K. W. Allen, of Boat's Hill, Oxford, and Marilyn Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Craven of Fenelon Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Mr A. J. Balcombe

and Miss F. J. Samson

The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. P. Balcombe, of Hampstead, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Samson, of Canonbury.

Mr E. I. Cooke

and Miss E. C. Jennings

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly. Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Cooke, of Blofield, Norwich, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. Jennings, of Angmering, West Sussex.

Mr O. H. A. Dowding

and Miss V. Gilman

The engagement is announced between Oliver, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Dowding, of Shepton Montague, and Vanessa, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs I. Gilman, of Templecombe.

Dr P. R. T. Hewston

and Miss C. A. M. Langley

The engagement is announced between Patrick Hewston, of Brook Cottage, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, and Celia, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. M. Langley, of The Old Rectory, Alderton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr R. K. Hutchinson

and Miss A. J. Holland

The engagement is announced between Richard Keith, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. Hutchinson, of Scunthorpe, South Humberside, and Alison Judith, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Holland, of Congleton, Cheshire.

Mr P. A. R. James

and Miss Y. F. Lourdin

The engagement is announced between Philip Audouin Rhodes, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. J. R. James, of Skipton, Argyl, and Yvette Francois, daughter of M. F. Lourdin and Mme G. Lourdin, of Voiron, France.

Moreover... Miles Kington

At this tense moment in our island history, it seems a good idea to go through the main dates in the Falkland Islands story once again. On the other hand, as everyone has already done this with absolutely no effect whatsoever, it seems an even better idea to introduce some lesser known dates in the Falklands story.

1501: Don Jaime de Tesco, a Spanish adventurer, mounts an expedition across the Atlantic and finds a quick route to Wales, the fabled country rich in coal, slate and water. On November 18, he discovers a group of islands which are "wet, cold, windy and beyond doubt Welsh". He names the islands Nuevo Gower and erects a small corrugated tin chapel in gratitude.

1503: Jaime de Tesco returns to Spain a broken man, having failed to discover coal or slate and having picked up a filthy cold which dogs him for the rest of his life. To his dying day he believes he has discovered Wales.

1579: Captain Coleman Hawkins, an English adventurer, reports finding islands off South America "the size but not the shape of Wales. As the shape of these isles is exceedingly hard to draw, I shall mark it on my chart with the outline of Wales, except for Anglesey, which I have always found difficult". He lands a group of settlers on the mainland, to cultivate the place and man it for England. The next day they return to the ship, complain-



The Watershed Arts Trust complex: Warehouses full of technology

New life for Victorian warehouses

By Kenneth Gossling

Two of Bristol's Victorian docksides warehouses will open to the public next month to provide what is thought to be Britain's first media and communications centre and shopping and catering facilities.

Work on the repair, conversion and fitting out of the Watershed Arts Trust complex began in December 1980.

Bristol City Council, the owner of the sheds, offered them at a peppercorn rent to the arts trust.

Part of the ground floor is being used by the radio station, Radio West, and the rest of the buildings will be brought into use

during the summer, with a gala opening in the autumn.

The British Film Institute gave the trust a capital grant of £100,000 to run its new cinemas, one of which will be opened by Sir Richard Attenborough, the institute's chairman, on May 21. The centre needs another £500,000 to complete its capital funding, and thereafter about £250,000 a year for running costs.

Mr Steve Pinhay, Watershed's director, said the intention was to establish a centre of importance not only to Bristol people but to the nation.

"Our facilities range from the fairly sophisticated to the most basic," he said. "We will run courses and develop ideas and encourage people who work in other contexts to come to Watershed."

The rent of the buildings will be paid for by the commercial use of the ground floors. The media centre is devoted to the main sources of information and entertainment in the twentieth century: film, television, photography, printing, radio, video, data transmission and telecommunications.

Dinners

HM Government

Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Industry and Education at the Scottish Office, was host at a dinner held at Edinburgh Castle last night, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Scotland by Nigerian senators.

Freight Transport Association

Mr L S Payne, president of the Freight Transport Association, attended the annual dinner held at the Hilton hotel last night. The principal guest was Mr G Paige, chairman, Port of London Authority, and deputy chairman, National Freight Consortium.

Dr R. J. Mellows and Dr N. B. M. Morton

The engagement is announced between Robin, youngest son of Mr and Mrs A. Paul Mellows, of Dorking, Surrey, and Nuala, daughter of the late Mr M. J. Mellows and Mrs M. Mellows, of London.

Mr M. F. Flatts-Mills and Dr J. A. Britton

The engagement is announced between Mark, youngest son of Mr J. F. F. Flatts-Mills, QC, of East Sussex, and Juliet, daughter of the late Captain G. P. Britton, CBE, and Mrs Britton.

Marriages

Viscount Quenington and Senator G. M. Saavedra

A service of blessing was held at Williamstrip Park, Cirencester, on Saturday after the marriage of Friday between Viscount Quenington, eldest son of Earl of Gloucester, St Albans, of Williamstrip Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Senator Gilda Maria Saavedra, only daughter of Barao and Baroness Saavedra, of Rua Paula Freitas 104, Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro.

The Rev Derek Cowmerton officiated, assisted by the Rev Colman.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Richard Harrison, was attended by Alanna Fitzgerald, Tasmin and Edward Knight, Miss Jane Stevenson and Miss Sally Churton. Mr Edward Creasy was best man.

Mr D. Rawkins and Mrs H. Baldwin

The marriage took place on Friday, April 21, in Norfolk, between Mr David Rawkins and Mrs Holly Baldwin (nee Bradshaw).

Service dinner

The Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry

The Officer's Dining Club of the Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry held their annual dinner at the Royal Yeomanry Headquarters, Westminster, last night. Colours, Rev Leigh-Pemberton, Honorary Colonel, presided.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid): Burridge, Mrs Josephine, of Cophouse Common, Crawley, £218,227; Claridge, Mr Eric Lionel, of Offchurch, Warwickshire, £226,169.

Ellard, Mrs Irene Alberta Ingere, of the Maton, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, £22,770.

Fleischmann, Miss Asphodel End, of Baywater, London, painter and teacher, £228,152.

Giffin, Mrs Eileen Mary, of Ballsbridge, Dublin, estate in England, Wales and the Irish Republic, £379,323.

Genaldi, Miss Argentina Louise, of Broughton, Hampshire, £208,192.

Inglis, Elizabeth Jack, of Chelsea, London, intestate, £237,340.

Koerner, Mr Charles Edward, of Kynaston, £211,413.

Turner, Mr Francis McDougall Charlewood, of Chichester, West Sussex, President of the Royal College, Cambridge, 1957-52, £39,197.

Ludford, Mr John Henry, of Leatherhead, Surrey, £278,935.

Sprake, Mr Percy Jeans, of Bungay, Suffolk, solicitor, £218,842.

Birthdays today



Mr Igo Oistrakh, the Soviet violinist, who is 51.

Professor Muriel Bradbrook, 73; Sir Michael Sir Charles Broughton, 71; Sir Ross Chesser, 70; Professor G. S. Graham, 70; Sir Robert Hall, 78; Sir Tom Hickinbotham, 79; Sir Richard Hugget, 53; the Right Rev E. W. Jemp, 57; Air Marshal Sir Ronald Lees, 72; Sir Harry Melville, 74; Sir Alfred Norris, 88; Mr Alan Reynold, 56; Miss Sheila Scott, 82; Lord Taylor of Gryfe, 70; Sir John Thomson, 55.

Sovereign Club

The Sovereign Club held its annual general meeting at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, April 24.

Latest appointments

The following Army appointments and promotions are announced:

Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Kitson to be Commander in Chief, United Kingdom Land Forces, in July, in the rank of General.

Major-General A. C. S. Boswell to be Commander Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, in July, in the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Brigadier B. W. Davis to be Chief of Staff Logistic Executive (Army), Ministry of Defence, in July, in the rank of Major-General.

Brigadier J. C. O. R. Hopkins to be Chief of Staff, Headquarters Allied Forces Northern Europe, in June, in the rank of Major-General.

1910-1918, 1938-1945: Many Russian observation vessels disguised as English or German warships are sunk.

1947: A small detachment of ships from Monaco lands on the Falklands, taking them in the name of Monaco and declaring them a free gambling area. They construct a small casino out of stone.

1850: The casino goes bankrupt, having attracted in four years bets to the total value of £5, all of it being placed in very small amounts by Russian observers disguised as poor fishermen. The croupiers return home and Monaco enters its post-imperial phase.

1863: Argentina lays claim to the Falklands, on the ground of having produced the first chart on which they are not shown to be the shape of Wales but more like two dogs back to back, or perhaps bear stains on a wet bear.

1914-1918, 1938-1945: Many Russian observation vessels disguised as English or German warships are sunk.

1957 onwards: The British Empire becomes independent, being divided for convenience sake into the Old Commonwealth (countries that play golf, rugby and defensive cricket) and the New Commonwealth (countries favouring squash, field hockey and attacking cricket). Gibraltar and the Falklands coming into neither category, they are kept as pink on the map, although this is not enough to save the savagely pink printing ink industry.

1810-1820: Many Welsh settlers with their sheep go to make a home on the Falkland Islands, miss them

1982: See other pages.

OBITUARY DAME CELIA JOHNSON

Sympathetic presence on screen and stage

Dame Celia Johnson, DBE the actress, died on April 27 at the age of 73. She was made DBE last year.

Among the most gracious and sympathetic players in the English theatre, especially in passages of quiet emotion, she was also a comedienne in the "drawing-room" tradition, marked by her sense of the ridiculous, her close timing, and the eloquent use of her eyes. Though she seldom acted in the classics, she could be a delicate Chekhovian. To thousands she will be remembered for her part in the film *Brief Encounter* starring Trevor Howard.

A doctor's daughter, born in Teddington, Oxfordshire, in Richmond, Surrey, on December 18, 1908, she was educated in London (St Paul's Girls' School) and abroad, and then at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. She first reached the London stage at the Lyric, Hammersmith, in Nigel Playfair's theatre, in January 1929 when she followed Angela Baddeley in the Spanish comedy, *A Hundred Years*. Twelve months later, at the Kingsway, she was in a poor piece, *The Artist and the Shadow*, "a play of Bohemian life in Paris, that lasted only a week". Celia Johnson, whom I do not remember seeing before, said the critic, "was very good indeed in a difficult part, an artist's model". Many notices echoed this. Within two months, in another short-lived and indifferent West End comedy, *Debonair*, she acted with graceful assurance as a complex heroine given throughout to running away from something or somebody. From this she went straight on to the Playhouse to appear, with Gerald du Maurier and Gladys Cooper, in *Relatively Speaking*, her meridian, especially during a final half-hour when she was trying to reconcile her duties as a hostess with a passionate disbelief — expressed by a slight quiver of the eyelid — in practically everything that had happened. At the same theatre, in the spring of 1928, she returned in a historic hauteur and surrender to Judith in *Hay Fever* after playing the part in Toronto.

When, after three years, she came back to the London stage (Cambridge Theatre, 1931) it was, surprisingly, as the Gertrude, overwhelmed by the pressure of events, that she had played to Alan Bates' Hamlet at Nottingham in the previous autumn. She succeeded Peggy Ashcroft in William Douglas Home's *Lloyd George Knew My Father* (1932); and in the title-role of Mr Home's *The Dame of Sark* (Wyndham's, 1934) she was her clear, glowing, direct self.

There succeeded, but the next year's parts were mediocre, and in November 1931 she was in New York, on one of her rare Shakespearean adventures, as Ophelia to Raymond Massey's Hamlet. Later, though she showed only one side of the character, not the girl-warrior whose voice should be "bright, strong, and rough" she was fully in key as the poor "innocent child of God", faith incarnate.

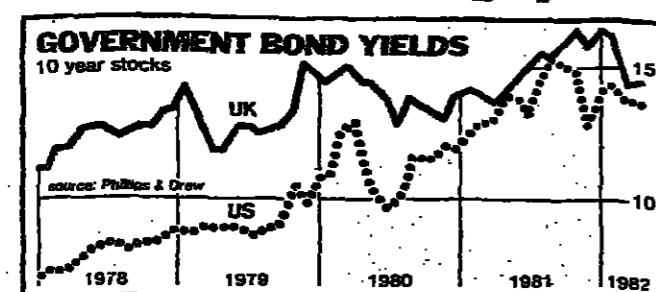
There was another gap before an Italian tour (1930) with the Old Vic company as Viola in *Twelfth Night*; and, after her beautiful Oleg in Chekhov's *Three Sisters* (Aldwych, 1931), she again left the stage for three years. With a strong sense of duty to her family, she would often come out of a play before its run closed. During the nineteen-fifties her most substantial work was as the mother in *The Reluctant Debutante* (1955), where the author, William Douglas Home, had an ear for nonsense and Miss Johnson the tongue to utter it; and as two very different wives, in Robert Bolt's *Flowering Cherry* (1957) and in Hugh and Margaret Williams' fight comedy, *The Grass Is Green*.

Peter Fleming died suddenly in 1971 and she is survived by a son and two daughters, one of whom, Lucy, is herself on the stage.

MISS MARGARET POPHAM

BUSINESS NEWS

US widens the gap



The gap between yields offered on 10 year government bonds in the United Kingdom and the United States has widened, particularly since the market has been under the Falklands crisis shadow. In spite of the slightly lower nominal returns offered by United States bonds, the prospective real rates of return continues to look relatively attractive. Inflation figures last Friday suggested that United States inflation is slowing much more quickly than Britain's. Some analysts expect a United States inflation rate of 4 per cent by December.

ACC agreement

The Independent Broadcasting Authority and Associated Communications Corporation will sign an agreement over ACC's stake in Central Independent Television later this week. The 51 per cent of the Central Independent voting shares will be placed in trust, but ACC will retain the rights to 51 per cent of the group's profits with the proviso that the IBA can demand the stake be sold or substantially reduced if it ever sees fit. It will mean the IBA will then consent to the transfer of ACC's voting shares to TVW Enterprises, headed by Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a Court.

EEC plans sugar fight

The European Community is planning a "divide and conquer" strategy against 10 sugar nations jointly fighting the community's sugar subsidy programme. Analysts say that if the community is successful it can break the complaint in 10 separate cases and claim each country is not hurt significantly. The exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and India.

Dawn raid on Jarvis

A dawn raid on building contractor J Jarvis & Sons pushed the share price up 4p to 314p but brokers Sheppard and Chase advised to pick up only around 5,000 shares — 0.5 per cent of the equity — before the price went above the 335p per share being offered by their unnamed client. Mr Robert Denney, Jarvis chairman, said he believed he knew the buyer's identity but did not expect a bid approach. The largest shareholders in Jarvis are Mr Douglas Jarvis, the former chairman who holds 12 per cent.

MARKET SUMMARY

Equities remain firm

LONDON EXCHANGE
FT index 568.0 up 0.9
FT Gilts 87.59 down 0.02
FT All Share 326.71 down 0.01
Bargains 16,121

The start of the fourth week of the Falklands crisis proves again the underlying firmness of the equity market, where early markdowns were shrugged off and the FT index ended the day up 0.9 at 568.0.

GKN gave the best performance among leaders, with a 5p jump to 168p, in response to a bullish report from Rowan & Pitman. This forecast profits of £75m pretax this year, the top end of the range of market estimates.

Blue Circle at 480p, down 4p, and Tate & Lyle down 4p at 189p eased ahead of figures, but ICI was flat at 318p in front of first quarter results. Bowater eased 2p at 228p with further stock coming up to 216p.

Gulls rallied on the strength of sterling against the dollar, halving early markdowns with long dates generally unchanged and shorts shedding up to 21p.

Comments on the prospect of further rights issues in the sector hit leading properties where Land Securities shed 10p to 275p, MEPC lost 6p to 195p and Great Portland eased 10p to 184p.

Demand for oil continued, although it petered out later in the day, with Ultramar up 13p at 443p and Lasmy rising 10p to 359p.

COMMODITIES

Metals responded unevenly to political tension. Cash standard copper lost £3 to £665 a tonne while three months was about £2.50 lower at £894. Tin also fell, although the movement was confused by a temporary disruption of communications between London and Penang which allowed the Straits to breach its intervention floor. Tin for immediate delivery was £7,090 a tonne, down £35, and three months metal lost £40 to £7,312. But by contrast lead, zinc and cash aluminium all rose.

Cocoa was the most active of the softs. Suggestions that the International Cocoa Organization buffer stock manager will be allowed to buy another 35,000 tonnes of materials and some reaction to signs of overselling on the charts caused April cocoa to leap by 40p to £340 a tonne and the May contract to gain £52 to close at £978.

TODAY

Interim: Border and Southern Stockholders Trust, Greencoat Properties, Finsbury, Arthur and Madley, English National Investments, Ferranti Electronics, John Lewis, Ake View Investment Trust, London United Investments, Marborough Properties, Newmills, North British Holdings, Paramec, Safeguard Industries, Silentnight Holdings, John C. Small and Timex. Tarmac, Tote and Company, Tozer Kemsley and Milburn, Turnit Wadkin. Economic Statistics: Unemployment (provisional); unfilled vacancies (April provisional);

Esso triggers new rise in petrol prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Esso last night started a new round of petrol price increases that are intended to offset losses on refining and marketing caused by a sharp fall in demand and serious refinery overcapacity.

Shell, which indicated last night that it would follow suit,

Higher Esso prices became effective from midnight. The company said that it was aiming to eliminate all subsidies to its dealers, including the "temporary allowances" it introduced last November. The new pump price will be about 169p a gallon, which compares with the present average of 162p a gallon in urban areas, and 167/168p in the country.

Esso would continue to provide a limited price support to its dealers in areas of hard competition, but it will not be paying any subsidies below 165.5p a gallon.

Petrol prices have risen by more than 10 per cent since the Budget seven weeks ago, when the average urban price was 149/150p a gallon. Apart from the Chancellor's 9p, a gallon increase in excise duty, there have now been three separate moves by companies to increase prices.

Somewhat to the industry's surprise, all the increases have held.

The string of North Sea prices has been one factor in preventing another outbreak of price war like the one last year. Companies do not rule out, however — and say they have no idea what will happen to petrol prices over the year.

US resumes purchases of oil from Iran

From Nicholas Hirst, New York, April 26

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran, a move to be seen as that could mark the advent of better relations between the two countries.

Officials said the Defence Department had bought 1.8 million barrels for \$3.1m (£20m) from Gotoil International, a Geneva-based organization, to add to the strategic petroleum reserve. The contract specified that the light crude would come from Iran.

This is the first time Iranian oil has been imported into the United States since the hostages crisis began on November 4, 1979. President Carter banned Iranian oil imports eight days later. That ban was lifted by President Reagan on January 19.

Two American traders began negotiating for Iranian crude at the end of last week in hopes of getting similarly favourable terms.

Edwards critical of role of shop stewards

Communication in a company cannot be left to shop stewards, Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman, said yesterday, in a revealing exposition of his uncompromising style of management.

Speaking to the City University Business School, Sir Michael said productivity was the key to success, and could be achieved only by altering attitudes, motivating people and pushing through difficult actions.

Boards of directors, managers and unions were all inclined to resist change, he

said. The first task was to motivate managers and make them instruments of change — although this would be difficult when they were vulnerable to job cuts.

Sir Michael said the restoration of direct management-employee communications was an essential part of management's right to manage. This could not be left to shop stewards. "Shop stewards," have their own and their members' interests to promote," he said.

It was by bypassing the shop steward network and eventually convincing the shop floor of the need for change that BL had been able to push through its job cuts and achieve a productivity increase at Longbridge of more than 120 per cent in a year, he said.

He said the need for management of change was proved by the fact that wages in Britain had risen by 346 per cent in the last 10 years while productivity had increased by only 26 per cent.

It will be edited and published in Brussels. Negotiations are being completed to print on the modern presses of *Limburgs Dagblad*, a Dutch regional newspaper in Heerlen. A European-based news staff will be set up in all main cities along with a sales and distribution network.

Mr Warren Phillips, Dow Jones chairman and chief

Talbot may salvage £150m deal with Iran

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Talbot UK's £150m a year export business with Iran could be saved by a complicated barter deal involving a British merchant bank, a commodity house and a Dutch-registered shipping company.

An oil-for-car-parts agreement has already been initiated by the Iranian Government, Iran National (the car manufacturer), a team of Talbot executives which has been in Tehran for some weeks.

The delay in announcing

progress has been caused by the detailed and delicate negotiations still necessary to satisfy all the parties.

However, motor industry sources suggest that a formal announcement will be made in Tehran and Coventry within a week to 10 days. The Iranians have apparently agreed to sell oil through a commodity house to a European-based oil company with the British merchant bank financing the deal and taking responsibility for Talbot.

Last night Talbot refused to confirm or deny details of the package. A spokesman said: "We are guardedly optimistic. Talks are still continuing in Tehran in an atmosphere of cooperation and we would not want to prejudice them in any way.

We can confirm, however,

that we have already received

some letters of credit for outstanding debts".

The failure of Iran

National to meet substantial debts for car kits already delivered led to Talbot halting shipments last September. As a result, 1,700 of the 2,500 employees at the company's Stoke engine and transmission plant near Coventry have been on a one-day week for more than five months.

This has aroused union fears that it could close altogether. Last night local union officials welcomed the progress in the Tehran negotiations, but they are still advising their members to "await events before jumping for joy".

With its home-grown component industry in chaos because of the war with Iraq and with no supplies of engines or gearboxes from Talbot, Iranian car production has collapsed.

Burden by export restrictions

and slow domestic demand,

Japan's production of passenger cars, lorries and buses fell by 6 per cent in the financial year to March, compared to about 11.1m vehicles.

£220m earnings 'unsatisfactory'

Ford profits fall again



Sam Toy: unhappy about productivity

£90m of net interest income, almost half of which was earned from the American loans. Net interest income in 1980 was £67,133 earned in the first nine months of 1980 by Sir Terence Beckett, now director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Toy's 1982 salary will be affected similarly by Ford's loss for 1981 of \$1,050m and provides a sharp contrast to the \$95,500 salary paid to Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman.

The 1981 profits, reduced

to £165m after tax, were achieved on sales of £3,073m compared with £2,924m in 1980.

The accounts show that

a substantial boost to Ford

of £130m for 1981 — much of

which was earned from the

sale of imported vehicles

in Europe — was increased by

£10m of net interest income,

almost half of which

was

earned from the American

loans. Net

interest

income in 1980 was

£67,133

earned in the first

nine months of 1980 by

Sir Terence Beckett, now

director

general

of the

Confederation

of British

Industry.

Mr Toy's performance

last year

was

unsatisfactory

and

he

will

be

affected

similarly

by

Ford's

loss

for

1981

of

\$1,050m

and

provides

a sharp

contrast

to

the

\$95,500

salary

paid

to

Sir

Michael

Edwardes,

the

BL

chairman.

Mr Toy's 1982 salary will

be

affected

similarly

Kleinwort Benson

Continued Progress

*A summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson,
Chairman of the parent company,
KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE plc,
in the Report and Accounts for 1981.*

PROFIT

Profit after tax and transfers to inner reserves totalled £21.7m (1980 - £22.9m). Although Sharps Pixley's contribution was well below the 1980 record figures, profits from that source still exceeded those attained in any previous year. Total dividend is 10p per share (1980 - 9p).

While demand for credit was surprisingly high, competition remained fierce and the earnings from acceptances were reduced. However, our ability to offer sterling facilities to international customers has led to a welcome inflow of business, and our sterling and foreign exchange operations have increased both in scope and profitability.

EXPORT CREDIT

One benefit of being a bank of our size is the ability to underwrite and syndicate finance for large contracts, both in sterling and dollars, and our Export Credit finance services have been widely marketed.

CORPORATE FINANCE

We had an outstanding year. The issues for British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless were successively the largest company flotations ever made in the U.K. On the international side, we had by far our most active year.

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB

Represented in BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, NEWBURY and EDINBURGH
and in BAHRAIN · BANGKOK · BOGOTA · BREMEN · BRUSSELS · BUENOS AIRES · CHICAGO · GENEVA · GOTHEBORG
GUERNSEY · HAMBURG · HONG KONG · ISLE OF MAN · JAKARTA · JERSEY · KUALA LUMPUR · LOS ANGELES · MADRID
MELBOURNE · MEXICO CITY · NEW YORK · PARIS · RIO DE JANEIRO · SANTIAGO DE CHILE · SINGAPORE · SYDNEY · TOKYO

INVESTMENT

Our international investment management business has continued to prosper, and has countered competition both by good performance and by keeping the increase in costs lower than the increase in income derived from greater volume, with the world-wide support of investment teams in our overseas offices. Trustee and financial planning services have also shown international growth.

OVERSEAS

Our European subsidiaries in Bremen, Brussels and Geneva achieved satisfactory results, and Kleinwort Benson Australia - jointly owned with The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society - made an encouraging start with a profit for the initial eight months. Our Hong Kong branch and its satellite finance company more than doubled their 1980 profits, offering a full range of international merchant banking services. Our banking and corporate finance business in North America, through offices in New York and Chicago - and, now, Los Angeles - has expanded.

PRODUCTIVITY

Increasing productivity is helping to combat intensifying competition. Our balances of £3,600m are still handled by office and accounting staff no larger than handled our balance sheet of only £250m twelve years ago.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Car sales figures cheer Detroit

Detroit - April 26. - United States car manufacturers increase in sales in mid-April from a year earlier, but were still not prepared to say that industry sales has bottomed out.

Deliveries during the middle 18 days of the month totals an estimated 157,924 cars, up from the 147,426 sold in the year-earlier period. The sales were equivalent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.8 million units, representing little or no improvement over the selling rate of last month.

Mr. Robert Lund, vice-president of sales and marketing at General Motors, said there were some positive signs in the mid-April results and he was more optimistic about the sales outlook. "We have passed the most difficult period of the year. I think there is a greater feeling of confidence now that things will improve," he said.

But he refused to rule out the possibility that industry sales might fall in coming months.

A Ford sales analyst said the results showed that there was some stability in the car market. But he added, that there was still considerable uncertainty in the near-term outlook for sales. "It's hard to tell where we'll go from here," he said.

Despite extensive industry promotion programme - reduced interest rate loans from GM and special warranty packages from both Ford and Chrysler - car sales continue to suffer from the effects of the recession and consumer doubts about the future.

"A lack of confidence in the government's ability to bring about a recovery is depressing the car market," market analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins said recently.

An analysis of the car market published by J D Power Associates, a market research firm, said that nearly 14 million people said they either definitely or probably would buy a new car in the next 12 months, but that many were being kept out of the market for the time being by uncertainty about prices, products, and



Loading Escorts at the Ford assembly plant in Wayne, Michigan

the health of the industry. "Consumers are forgoing purchases because they just don't know what to do," the report concluded.

Most industry analysts believe the car market will begin to show steady improvement later in the year. But few expect sales totals for 1982 to reach even the depressed 1981 total of 8.5 million units, including imports.

Chase econometrics, a department of Chase Manhattan Bank, recently projected sales this year would total only eight million units, down 5.9 per cent from last year.

"We may be headed in the right direction," said GM's

Lund. "But I still can't tell you that everything is right with the world."

One surprisingly strong part of the market recently has been in the medium to

MARKET SHARE

	APRIL 1-20
General Motors	61.1 58.1
Ford	23.0 24.2
Chrysler	13.3 13.2
Volkswagen	1.7 2.5
American Motors	0.9 1.0

large-car segment. On Friday, GM announced that it would increase production at two large-car plants in Fairfax, Kansas, and Lansing,

Michigan, adding a second shift at both.

GM, which also said it would increase truck chassis production at a plant in Detroit, said the combined moves would return 9,500 hourly employees to work at the three plants.

Car companies also have been benefiting from a resurgence in truck sales. Deliveries of trucks have been running at a seasonal rate of 2.7 million units, compared with 2.3 million units sold last year. To further stimulate truck sales, Chrysler said that it would offer \$300 to \$2,000 (\$168 to \$1,200) rebates on certain Dodge trucks.

—AP-Dow Jones.

US machine tool orders slump

The continuing recession and doubts about the strength of the forecasted second half business upturn are causing many American companies to curtail capital spending.

Machine tool producers say they are getting a lot of order cancellations as manufacturers cut expansion and modernization programmes.

Few companies are placing orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts from industrial gears to refrigerator doors.

New net orders, the excess of orders over cancellations, fell to \$135.4m (£76.5m) in March, down 61 per cent from a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. That was the lowest order level since January of 1976, and was down 17 per cent from February, the association reported.

"There's a general trend toward order cancellations," one observer said. "It isn't only the little subcontractors that are cancelling. We are seeing cancellations by larger concerns, too."

"Energy-related companies are reviewing their requirements and have decided their

growth will not go on forever," said another. "Some of the suppliers to the oil-drilling industry are having cash-flow problems because of lower drilling activity, and they can't pay for the machines they've ordered.

Machine tool buyers cancelled \$69.1m of orders in March, more than double the unusually low \$28.6m in February and about 30 per cent higher than the monthly average of cancellations in 1981. Some producers say high cancellations have been continuing this month.

Orders show no signs of picking up, industry executives say. "We're getting an order here and an order there, but there isn't any industry that is really ordering machine tools," Mr Kermut Kuck, chairman of a Ohio machine tool company, said.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted rate of 71.4 per cent of capacity in March, which indicated no need for added capacity. Profits are low and concern that high interest rates will prevent a strong recovery later this year discourages

from making commitments for expansion.

Some businessmen and economists are worried that the federal government's large cash needs to cover the budget deficit may collide with business borrowing needs as the economy picks up, pushing interest rates to record levels late this year and choking off economic recovery.

"We expect machine tool orders to remain fairly flat for the rest of this year, with a pickup coming in the second quarter of next year," another industrialist said.

High interest rates are considered the biggest problem, because they discourage consumer borrowing and thus car demand for cars, houses and appliances, as well as making borrowing more expensive for business.

Orders show no signs of picking up, industry executives say. "We're getting an order here and an order there, but there isn't any industry that is really ordering machine tools," Mr Kermut Kuck, chairman of a Ohio machine tool company, said.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted rate of 71.4 per cent of capacity in March, which indicated no need for added capacity. Profits are low and concern that high interest rates will prevent a strong recovery later this year discourages

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Pernod Richard, the French drinks company, has acquired two thirds of the capital of Stas-MPA, a world leader in the field of fruit preparation in a deal worth about Fr60m (£5.5m). Stas-MPA owns five production units in West Germany, France and the United States. A sixth is under construction in Mexico.

Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's largest bank, expects sales to grow to develop steadily in the second quarter of 1982, and earnings to continue being satisfactory. The bank said that total assets had increased by about SF500m to SF63,300m (£27,400m), during the first quarter.

Chugai Pharmaceutical, a leading Japanese drug manufacturer, reported a 0.6 per cent rise in consolidated net earnings in 1981. Net earnings edged up to 4,184m yen from 4,170m yen in fiscal 1980.

Sales rose at a faster rate to 77,300m yen from the previous year's 77,18m yen.

Officials said a 2 percentage point rise in corporate taxes — to 42 per cent from the previous year's 40 per cent — was mainly responsible for the slowdown in 1981 earnings. In 1980, Chugai's net earnings grew by 17.1 per cent.

Base Lending Rates

	ABN Bank	Barclays	BCCI	Consolidated Crds	C. Hoare & Co	Lloyd Bank	Midland Bank	Nat Westminster	TSB	Williams & Glyn's
1981/82	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
High	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Low	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 up to £50,000 11% £50,000 and over 11.5%

APPOINTMENTS

Gold Futures Market names vice-chairman

Mr. R. D. Gee has been appointed vice-chairman of the London Gold Futures Market. Mr. Gee is also a member of the board of the London Metal Exchange.

Mr. David J. Robinson has become accounts director and Mr. Michael G. Payne executive director for administration of Trident Life.

Mr. F. A. P. Hall has been named chairman and chief executive of Ofrex Ltd, the direct selling office products company of the Ofrex Group, now part of Gallaher. Mr. Hall also becomes chairman of Frank R. Ford, the Droylsden-based manufacturing subsidiary of Ofrex Ltd. An Ofrex Group board member, Mr. Hall is also executive director of Fordgraph Consolidated (Australia) and president of Ofrex Group (Canada).

Mr. Fredy M. Dellis has been appointed president of Hertz Europe with responsibility for the company's

operating network in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Austin Reid is appointed division vice-president for finance and administration and Mr. John Hamby becomes division vice-president for sales and marketing.

Mr. John Williams of Cherry Valley Farms has been re-elected chairman of the British Poultry Meat Association. It is the first time the association has re-elected a chairman for a third consecutive year.

Mr. R. A. Brook has resigned as secretary of Brockle Tool Engineering (Holdings) in order to devote more time to the group's machine tool division, where he has recently been appointed chief executive. Mr. Brook will remain a group financial director. Mr. I. C. L. Spencer has been appointed company secretary.

Mr. S. W. Wells, general manager, of Rediffusion Channel Islands, has joined the board.

BIDS AND DEALS

The Mapplefield and Oldham business of Ernest Scagg, a subsidiary of Stone-Platt, has been sold to the Rister Machine Works of Switzerland, by the joint receiver.

Linfood Holdings has completed the sale of ITW delivered wholesale business to AFD Holdings for about £21m settled by a cash payment of £14m and £7m loan notes. The price was based on an estimate of the assets purchased by AFD and the repayment of debts within the group.

Mr. M. W. Jackson chairman of Jackson Exploration said at the annual general meeting that the company has halted work on all new gas discoveries until the sub link system could become a licensed public utility.

Initial gas gathering system began operating last week.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	%	Y.M.	Actual	P/I	Int.	Taxed
130 100	130	100	Abst Brit Ind CULS	130	-	10.0	7.7	-	—	—	—
75 62	75	62	Airsprung Group	73	-	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	—	—
51 33	51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	-	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3	—	—
205 187	205	187	Bardon Hill	200	-	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	—	—
107 100	1										

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Open trade move delayed

Japan will not be able to announce its second package of market-opening measures on May 1 as planned, Mr Kichi Miyazawa, the chief cabinet secretary said in Tokyo yesterday.

He told reporters that a meeting between the government leaders and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to discuss the package had been cancelled over the advisability of liberalising food imports.

The new measures would be the second such package in three months as part of Japan's efforts to defuse demands by the US and the EEC that it opens its markets to more imports.

Japanese vehicle production in 1981 fell 0.6 per cent to 11.1 million from 11.18 million the preceding year, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

China has signed an agreement for a yen 50,000m loan (about £31.59m) from the Japanese Government's Overseas Economic Cooperation fund for its economic development projects.

Nippon Steel Corporation has notified leading Japanese steel customers that it plans to raise its steel prices by an average of 5.3 per cent from June/July shipments.

Orders received by 43 big Japanese construction companies in March rose 4.6 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted yen 851.270m (about £58.8m) from an upward revised yen 814,040m in February which was up 21.4 per cent from January, the Construction Ministry said.

KUWAIT

The Kuwait cabinet has approved a new budget of 3,200m Kuwaiti dinars (£200m) for 1982/83 down by about 39 per cent over the present budget reflecting the effects of the oil market glut.

FRANCE

The net consolidated profits of Maisons Phenix, the residential construction firm, tumbled 72 per cent to Fr 29.5m (about £2.5m) last year as the sagging economy continued to depress the French construction industry.

LEBANON

Iraq has said Syria made false statements on the royalties it received for the transit of Iraqi oil across its territory to Mediterranean terminals halted earlier this month. Mr Tayeb Abdel-Karim the Iraqi oil minister, was quoted by the Iraqi news agency as saying that Syria claimed it received only \$20m, (about £11m) annually from Iraq in transit royalties. But he said that under the agreement with Syria, Iraq had to pay at least \$37m a year under any circumstances, whether the oil was exported or not.

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea and the EEC ended three days of talks in Seoul on Saturday without agreement on a new four-year bilateral textile pact from 1983, the South Korean commerce ministry said. EEC negotiators were trying to cut quotas on five sensitive items by between 10 and 12 per cent, but the Koreans opposed any cut in basic levels.

CHINA

China is amalgamating all its shipbuilding facilities into a single corporation called the China Shipping Company. The sixth ministry of machine building, which makes naval and merchant vessels, is being merged with parts of the ministry of communications and shipyards in Shanghai, Dalian and Canton. The new company built about £200m worth of ships and marine equipment in the second half of last year and is trying to expand its export sales, particularly of container ships.

DENMARK

Consumer prices rose in Denmark by 0.9 per cent in March from February, and were up by 10.6 per cent from March 1981. The largest reported increase was 1.8 per cent in the price of footwear and clothing.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela's oil production so far this year has reached an average 1.80 million barrels per day, down from the average of 2.11 barrels.

CORRECTION

The total of undeclared value-added tax discovered in 1980-81 was £146m, not £46m, as stated in the Business Editor's column on April 20. The overall cost of VAT collection is 1.2p in the pound, not 2p.

Peter Norman explains how a row over an obscure commodity, corn gluten, could lead to a serious rift between the two largest trading blocks. The EEC wants to limit imports from the United States which sees the move as the thin edge of the protectionist wedge. American officials warn that domestic pressures may force the Reagan Administration into retaliatory action against the EEC.

Maize farming in America: a derivative of the crop is at the heart of the dispute



THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 27 1982

17

US and Europe head for trade conflict

Brussels A furious row has erupted between the United States and the European Community over trade in agricultural products.

While the attention of the world has been focused on the Falkland Islands crisis, the temperature has risen alarmingly in the at best uneasy relationship between the two largest trading blocks on earth.

The immediate bone of contention is corn gluten — an obscure commodity obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of alcohol and sweeteners from maize and used as a substitute for cereals in animal feed.

The European Commission has proposed to negotiate in the context of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for a limit to the amount of corn gluten that the United States can sell to Europe.

The result has been strong and diplomatic language from the administration in Washington and the issue has even been drawn to the attention of President Reagan.

Suddenly, high placed United States officials are taking of America and the EEC being on "collision course", insisting that their non-tariff access for corn gluten into the EEC is "not negotiable" and threatening the Community with retaliatory action if it goes ahead and endorses the Commission's plans.

The trade at issue amounted to about 2.7 million tonnes and was worth around \$500m (£280m) to America last year. But as the reaction in Washington shows, the Commission's proposal announced without fanfare in the week before Easter, has touched a raw nerve and points to a much bigger problem.

The corn gluten issue has come to symbolise what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.

Add to this the fact that American agriculture is suffering from a slump in profitability that has brought incomes down in real terms to levels last known in the depression of the 1930s and a foreign trade concern becomes an emotionally charged domestic political issue.

The European Community coun-

ters that the United States is mounting a systematic attack on the CAP that obscures the fact that America subsidises its own producers, sets guaranteed intervention policies for a wide range of products and imposes quantitative import restrictions on commodities as varied as dairy products, sugar, cotton and peanuts. The United States, for example, imports just 300 tonnes of butter a year from New Zealand — about a third of 1 per cent of the annual New Zealand butter imports of the EEC.

The corn gluten issue has come to symbolise what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.

They claim that over the last 15 years their agricultural policy has moved away from interference with the market so that today domestic prices and world market prices are the same for most major agricultural commodities.

The EEC is held to be fully insulated from the world market. Production, rewarded as it is by guaranteed prices, is subject to no demand restraint. Although the Americans believe that the resulting high food prices in Europe hold down demand for farm products, the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) gets around the problem by using subsidies to sell the surpluses on world markets.

The result, so the American argument goes, is that the CAP has become a common exporting policy. The disappearance of Europe's beef and butter mountains has been at the expense of American and other exporters.

In 1980/81 the EEC became a net exporter of wheat and feed grains for the first time since the creation of the CAP. Its sugar exports more than doubled to 4.5 million tonnes in 1980/81 from 2.1 million in 1976/77. The Community has in the life of the CAP moved from being the largest importer of poultry in the world to its largest exporter, while in beef and veal the EEC has shifted from being a net importer to being the second largest exporter.

The European Community coun-

too expensive a commodity to feed to their animals.

There is a fear that a concession to the Community on corn gluten would lead to demands that duty-free soya imports also be subject to limitation.

The Americans see the corn glut as the thin end of a wedge where the EEC Commission will eventually try to limit cereal substitute imports because they have grown in value to be worth about \$5,000m annually.

Behind the immediate issue is a different understanding of the GATT rules governing world trade. The United States asserts that GATT exists to promote free trade and that the codes allowing potentially distorting factors such as subsidies should be regarded as exceptions rather than the rule. The EEC view of the subsidy code is that it expressly allows the Community to export its goods, provided traditional patterns of trade are not disrupted.

American nerves have frayed at what is an opportune moment for the EEC. American irritation could upset the Versailles summit in June and lead to the EEC being put in the dock when the first ministerial meeting of GATT since June 1973 is convened in Geneva in November.

The United States is already claiming a moral superiority through pressing for freer trade in the 1980s in a number of sectors including agriculture and services.

Parallel to this overall strategy, the administration in Washington is pursuing specific complaints against the EEC's subsidized exports and its import limitations in the GATT.

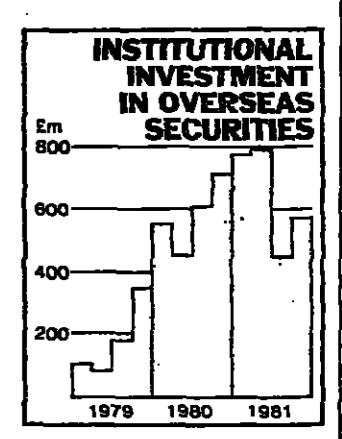
While Washington is strong on free-trade rhetoric, officials point out that domestic pressures are such that the administration could decide to retaliate against the EEC.

Nobody is talking about a transatlantic trade war just yet, because neither side has abandoned the rules of the game. But American officials in the front line — the United States Mission to the European Communities — point out that the administration has authority in the United States Farm Bill of 1981 to introduce subsidies to rival those of the EEC and the Community Credit Corporation has between \$20,000m and \$25,000m to finance a "subsidy war".

figure was just over £12,000m. However, the political limelight will not be switched off the funds.

The second point to emerge from the analysis is that the bulk of the increase in new money went into Government stocks and house mortgages. Total investment in gifts was up from £5,586m to £6,416m in 1981, while investment in British equities held steady at £2,263m.

The institutions continued to build up their overseas equities portfolio in the first half of last year, investment abroad dipped in the third quarter but



picked up in the final period. Over the year as a whole, the institutions invested £2,337m in overseas shares as opposed to £2,197m in 1980.

Clive Discount Recovery

Institutions Growth slows

The most important message contained in the latest institutional investment figures is that the nation's large savers are growing steadily down the other side of the hill. The result is that the discount houses have generally enjoyed a fairly good run through winter, and for Clive that has meant a marginal increase in its net disclosed full year profit — the 12 months to the end of March — to £1.9m.

Clive says it has had relatively little exposure in the gilt market and that most of its activity has been in the form of a high turnover in eligible bills.

But while the massive shortages in the money markets have generated enormous bill volume, that has often been on very thin margins. At 29p, the shares yield 7.8 per cent on the increased dividend, while retentions have pushed net worth up to £6.7m.

THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year Ended 31st January, 1982

	1982	1981	% Change
Gross Revenue.....	£6,800,440	£6,480,798	+ 4.9
Net Assets.....	£10,420,791	£9,773,449	+ 14.1
Per Ordinary Stock Units:			
Earnings	5.82p	5.72p	+ 3.5
Dividend	5.82p	5.58p	+ 6.1
Net Asset Value	153.1p	133.4p	+ 14.8

Dividend and Revenue: We are pleased to report a 3.5% increase in after tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders to a record level of £4,088 millions (1981 £3,950 millions). Whilst our gross income from the United Kingdom was marginally lower at £5,047 million (1981 £5,149 million), gross income from North America was 33.3% higher at £1,252 million (1981 £945 million). The increase in earnings per share is due mainly to the revaluation of shareholders' equity in the final period.

In view of this improved income performance and also the better prospects we see ahead for the receipt of dividend income in the current year, we are pleased to be able to recommend a final net dividend of 3.92p per ordinary stock unit, making a total dividend for the year ended 31st January 1982 of 5.92p per ordinary stock unit representing a 6.1% increase. This is a full distribution of the year's income.

In the current year we anticipate that corporate profitability in the United Kingdom will show a good improvement, but in the United States of America, due to the strength of the recession there, the growth of corporate profits is likely to be at a lesser rate than last year. So whilst we do not anticipate a further increase in total dividend income received, it should nonetheless be possible to maintain the current rate of dividend.

Investments: The total value of the Company's investments was again a record and grew to £111,398 millions (1981 £97,893 millions). The market value of our United Kingdom investments increased by 15.4% as compared with the 14.5% rise in the Financial Times All Share Index. The market value of our investments in the United States of America increased by 12.7% as compared with the 17.0% rise in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

During the year we built up our position in North American convertible stocks which on 31st January 1982 represented 10% of total assets (£3,445 millions or 10.7% of the total amount invested in North America). Our United Kingdom portfolio's underlying out-performance of our American portfolio was partially counteracted by the weakness of sterling against the dollar. Indeed, the percentage of investments in the United Kingdom has barely changed at 71.3% (1981 70.6%) with that of the United States of America standing at 26.2% (1981 25.8%). The fall was caused not by any management policy to reduce investment in energy holdings, but by the sharp rise in oil prices during the year.

The reduced investment in the United States of America is largely due to the build-up of the current oil over-supply and the resulting decline in the price of oil. The reduced investment in the United States of America is largely due to the build-up of the current oil over-supply and the resulting decline in the price of oil.

Investment Policy: In these challenging times for the investment trust movement we consider it very important to restate the investment policy of this Company which remains unchanged from last year. That is to say, our objectives continue to be to provide stockholders with a steadily increasing income whilst obtaining an acceptable rate of appreciation of the Company's investments. It is intended that these objectives should be achieved through the medium of equity investments in the United Kingdom, United States of America and Canada. It is not the intention to invest in property trusts, in a significant way, in other areas. We wish to be known as an investment trust providing a relatively high income and having a bias towards investment in the oil and gas industries.

With regard to our energy commitment: both in the United Kingdom and North America is unpromising, with prices for crude oil and refined petroleum products failing to remain weak until the resumption of world economic growth and the rebuilding of inventories. However, despite the depressed share prices of our energy investments, we feel that their quality is such that, when recovery eventually comes, they will once again out-perform the stock market, especially the oil and gas sectors.

We intend further to reduce our investment in Canada by making timely switches to the United States of America. It is our policy to retain investments in Canada only if they stand up favourably to American comparisons. It is significant that Canadian investments now represent only 2.5% of our total investments. The target for our Canadian investments is to have at least 40% of the Company's assets invested in the United States of America, we would normally achieve this at appropriate levels of sterling/dollar exchange rate and provided that this course of action would not unduly impact on our total dividend income.

We will continue to concentrate investment in strongly financed companies with a capacity to increase dividends at an above average rate.

We consider that stock markets in the United Kingdom and the United States of America will both show worthwhile advances by the end of the current financial year, and that the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for likely movements in the exchange rate, will show a greater rate of increase than the Financial Times All Share Index. We conclude that it is prudent to remain fully invested at this time.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from:

The Secretary,
The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c.,
Astoria House, Basinghall Avenue,
London, EC2V 5DD.

THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 27 1982

Legal Appointments

SOLICITOR

Wells & Hind, a long-established Practice in Nottingham, have a vacancy for a high-calibre Solicitor, preferably under 30, with at least three years' qualified experience, prepared to undertake a range of domestic and light commercial conveyancing.

We require an enthusiastic and hardworking person who can work unsupervised at a consistently high rate, handling a large caseload including complex lending situations.

Applications, with full c.v. and salary history, to: Mr D. G. Chapman, Partnership Secretary, Wells & Hind, 14 Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, NG1 2FX.

Solicitor or Legal Executive for PRIVATE CLIENTS DEPARTMENT

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a solicitor or legal executive for their Private Clients Department; the candidate should have at least two years' suitable experience, and will be required to deal with the administration of estates, estate planning, wills for individuals and the general and taxation affairs of trusts (but excluding trust accounting and administration). Matters handled will vary in nature, size and complexity and often a foreign element will be involved.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. to: John Hamilton, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

SOLICITOR FOR SHIPPING/AIRCRAFT AND LEASE FINANCING

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a Solicitor to undertake work involving shipping, aircraft and equipment leasing and related financing transactions; some experience would be an advantage but initial training will be given if required. The candidate, who may be recently qualified, must have a good academic record, an ability to get on with others and should be willing to travel abroad at short notice. The successful candidate may be invited, in due course, to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Hong Kong, New York, Paris and Brussels). Salary and benefits which will take into account age and experience will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. to:

John Hamilton, Personnel Manager,

Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House,

59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW
The Council of Management invites applications for the

Directorship of the Institute

The post is full-time and a commencing salary at an appropriate point on the Universities' professional scale will be offered, together with USS benefits. Letters of application, from persons with qualifications and interests in public international law, private international law, comparative law or European Community law, should be accompanied by a full curriculum vitae and the names of three persons to whom reference may be made. They should be sent, in confidence, before 22 May, 1982, to:

The Secretary,

British Institute of International and Comparative Law,
Charles Clore House,
17 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DR.

LEADING INTERNATIONAL P & I CLUB REQUIRES YOUNG LAWYERS

We are looking for young lawyers to join our defence department to handle commercial/maritime problems. You would be involved in disputes arising under charter parties which would frequently result in arbitration or litigation. In many instances you would be dealing direct with shipowners and some prior maritime experience would be invaluable. You would be part of the small team of young lawyers performing an exciting and well rewarded role. Please apply:

Box No. 1745 G, The Times

SOLICITOR OR LEGAL EXECUTIVE REQUIRED

for busy conveyancing department in medium sized Central London firm. Applicants must be able to handle matters with minimum supervision and will be expected to deal with a wide variety of commercial and domestic conveyancing for public company and private clients. A good salary will be paid to the successful applicant.

Box No. 1747 G, The Times

CLYDE & CO., solicitors with offices in London, Guildford and Hong Kong, have further vacancies in their London office for

Young Solicitors for Commercial Litigation

As a result of a continuous increase in work, Clyde & Co. require Solicitors, recently qualified or up to three years' post-qualification experience, to conduct international shipping, insurance and transport cases, including advising on and handling disputes in this country and in many foreign jurisdictions, involving a wide variety of legal and commercial problems and travel abroad. Preference will be given to candidates with a good academic record and experience in commercial litigation. The rewards and prospects in this expanding firm are excellent.

Candidates should apply in writing, enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae and quoting reference 2022 to Mrs. Indira Brown, Corporate Resourcing Group, London Business Centre, 77-79 Wells Street, London W1P 3RE. Telephone: 01-580 5522.

Corporate Resourcing Group

Management Consultants - Executive Search

Salerooms and Antiques

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

New Bond Street
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE ORIENTAL MINIATURES,
MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED BOOKS:
THE PROPHET MOHAMMED AND OTHER
PROPERTIES Cat. (59 illus.) £6.50

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES
Cat. (253 illus.) £10

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am and 2 pm
ISLAMIC COINS MAINLY IN GOLD
Cat. (185 illus.) £3

Thursday 29th April at 11 am
GOOD SILVER Cat. (60 illus.) £3

Thursday 29th April at 2.30 pm
WATERCOLOURS, PAINTINGS AND PRINTS
OF GREEK AND NEAR EASTERN INTEREST
INCLUDING A COLLECTION OF
WATERCOLOURS FROM THE STUDIO OF
CARL HAAG, N.Y.C. Cat. (91 illus.) £1.50

Friday 30th April at 11 am
AFRICAN, OCEANIC, PRE-COLUMBIAN AND
AMERICAN INDIAN WORKS OF ART
Cat. (87 illus.) £1.50

Conduit Street, Fast Sale Service
26 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 2.30 pm and following day at
10.30 am and 2 pm
ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART,
ANTIQUITIES, ASIAN AND PRIMITIVE
WORKS OF ART, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
SILVER, PLATED AND ALLIED WARES,
OBJECTS OF VERTU AND EUROPEAN
WORKS OF ART Cat. 75p

Bloomfield Place
New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 11 am
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS
Cat. (41 illus.) £3

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am
FINE WINES AND VINTAGE PORT Cat. £1.25

Beigravia
19 Mincing Lane, London EC2X 8LB
Tel: (01) 235 3311

Tuesday 27th April at 10.30 am
FINE VICTORIAN WATERCOLOURS AND
DRAWINGS Cat. (253 illus.) £1.25

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am
SCULPTURE Cat. (149 illus.) £1.25

Filching
Filching Manor, Filching,
Nr. Polegate, Sussex BN2 1JW Tel: (0321) 5190

Saturday 8th May at 11.30 am
VETERAN, VINTAGE AND SPECIAL
INTEREST VEHICLES — BY ORDER OF
M. NEWTON MORTON, ESQ., AND OTHER
OWNERS Illus. Cat. £1.10

News from Sotheby's

This week sees the move from Beigravia to
Bond Street of this department specializing in
19th century works of art: furniture, bronzes,
clocks, and other silver and objects of vertu;
textiles and costumes.
Properties in these categories should be
brought for appraisal, or consigned for sale,
to 34 New Bond Street, where future sales will be
held.

Chester, Cheshire Tel: (0244) 315531
Tuesdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays
SILVER, SILVER PLATE AND JEWELLERY
AND PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS,
WATERCOLOURS AND PRINTS

Pulborough, West Sussex
Tel: (07962) 3831
Tuesdays, Wednesdays
PAINTINGS AND COLLECTORS' ITEMS

Torquay, Devon Tel: (0803) 26277

Tuesdays, Wednesdays
COLLECTORS' ITEMS, WORKS OF ART AND
FURNITURE

Thursdays 6th May and following days at 10 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE
AND JEWELLERY Illus. Cat. £2

Geneva
Hotel des Bergues, Quai des Bergues, Geneva
Tel: (022) 31 50

Tuesday 4th May at 5.30 pm
FINE RED WINE WINES AND SPIRITS
Cat. £2.75

Wednesday 5th May at 5 pm and following day at 10 am,
11 am and 1.30 pm
FINE JEWELS Illus. Cat. £1.45

Wednesday 5th May at 5 pm
FINE EUROPEAN SILVER Illus. Cat. £2.25

Friday 7th May at 10 am
FINE FABERGÉ RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART,
GOLD BOXES, OBJECTS OF VERTU AND
PORTRAIT MINIATURES Illus. Cat. £2.25

Friday 7th May at 3 pm
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £2.25

Catalogue 250: An International Catalogue of Fine Art
Properties, Sales, Park Lane, London W1K 1LL Tel: (01) 580 5522
U.S.A.: Tel: (212) 752 1111, Canada: Tel: (416) 481 1111, Australia: Tel: (02) 232 1111



St. James's
8 King Street, St. James's,
London SW1Y 6QT Tel: 01-839 9060
Lowest buyer's premium
of any major auction house - 8%

Tuesday, Tuesday, 27 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS

Catalogue £3.80

Wednesday, 28 April at 1.30 p.m.
BAROMETERS, FINE CLOCKS AND IMPORTANT
WATCHES. Catalogue £3.30

Wednesday, 28 April at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS Catalogue £2.30

Thursday, 29 April at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH FURNITURE Catalogue £1.75

Thursday, 29 April at 1.30 p.m.
FINE CHINA AND WHITE BORDEAUX
Catalogue 95p

Friday, 30 April at 10.30 a.m.
INDIAN, HIMALAYAN AND SOUTH EAST ASIAN,
AND ISLAMIC WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £2.30

Friday, 30 April at 11 a.m.
OLD MASTER PICTURES. Catalogue £1.30

All catalogues price includes postage and packing.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogues. Conditions of sale will be available on
Monday, 3 May and will re-open on Tuesday, 4 May.
Sales will commence on Wednesday, 5 May with a
sale of Valuable Autograph Letters, Historical Docu-
ments and Musical Manuscripts.

Overseas Sales

IN HOLLAND

At Cornelis Schuytstraat 57, 1071 JG Amsterdam
Tuesday, 27 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE CHINESE-COLOMBIAN WORKS OF ART,
ETHNOGRAPHICA AND TRIBAL ART

Catalogue £2.50 post paid.

Tuesday, 4 May at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT PICTURES, WATERCOLOURS AND
DRAWINGS FROM THE 17TH TO 20TH CENTURIES.
Catalogue £3 post paid.

Tuesday, 4 May at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SPECIAL COLLECTORS' SALE, including TRAINS,
TOYS, IRONS AND GOLDSMITHS TOOLS.
Catalogue £3 post paid.

IN ITALY

At Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti, Piazza Novona 14,
Rome

Wednesday, 28 April to Friday, 30 April

FINE PICTURES, PORCELAIN, FURNITURE AND
WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £3 post paid.

Friday, 4 May

COINS Catalogue £1.50 post paid.

Monday, 10 May

TEXTILES Catalogue £1.50 post paid.

IN GENEVA

AT THE HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE

Saturday, 8 May at 6 p.m.
FINE AND RARE WINES Catalogue £1.50 post paid.

Sunday, 9 May at 3 p.m.
THE REYNAUD COLLECTION OF MARSEILLE
FAIENCE Catalogue £4 post paid.

Monday, 10 May at 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.
ART NOUVEAU AND ART DECO.

Catalogue £4 post paid.

AT THE HOTEL RICHMOND

Tuesday, 11 May at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
IMPORTANT OBJECTS BY CARL FABERGE AND
RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART Catalogue £8 post paid.

Tuesday, 11 May at 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.
GOLD BOXES AND OBJECTS OF VERTU
Catalogue £7 post paid.

Wednesday, 12 May at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
FINE JEWELS Catalogue £2.50 post paid.

Wednesday, 12 May at 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.
FINE EUROPEAN SILVER Catalogue £4 post paid.

Thursday, 13 May at 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
MAGNIFICENT JEWELS Catalogue £11 post paid.

Thursday, 13 May at 8 p.m.
JEWELS BY LOUIS MASRIERA Catalogue £2.50 post paid.

CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Agents:

Jack Buchanan Tel: (0463) 34603

Perth Sebastian Thewes Tel: (07961) 216

Anglo-Sir Ray Campbell, St. Tel: (04951) 286

Edinburgh Michael Clayton Tel: (031) 225 4757

Nottingham Alan Cubitt Tel: (034371) 3181

North-West Victor Gibbons Tel: (07681) 66766

Yorkshire Nicholas Brookbank Tel: (0904) 30911

West-Midlands Michael Thompson Tel: (07462) 61891

East Anglia Philip Aspinwall Tel: (0204) 614546

Cheltenham Philip Leathem and Rupert de Zoete

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: 'The God that Rules' 7.05 Language Handicap. 7.30 Deer Farming 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Homage to George Brassens. 9.53 Serial: Capricorn Man. (1) 10.15 News from the World. 10.30 News in English. 11.15 After Noon with Ian Ross and Moira Stuart. Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news summary with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One takes a look at what life might be like in the year 2000. 1.45 The Flimps. A See-Saw programme for the under-fives (r) 1.52 Closedown. 3.25 Weekend Wardrobe. The first of a new series designed to help the home dressmaker. Introduced by Ann Ladbury with designs by Caroline Charles. 3.53 Regional news (not London)

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Machine Tools: Control; 7.05 Electronics and Atoms; 7.30 Language Development; 7.55 Closedown; 11.00 Play School: For Little Lulu. (1) 11.15 Freshwater Shark. 11.37 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Ian Ross and Moira Stuart. Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news summary with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One takes a look at what life might be like in the year 2000. 1.45 The Flimps. A See-Saw programme for the under-fives (r) 1.52 Closedown. 3.25 Weekend Wardrobe. The first of a new series designed to help the home dressmaker. Introduced by Ann Ladbury with designs by Caroline Charles. 3.53 Regional news (not London)

ITV/LONDON

8.35 For Schools: A Jewish family and their religion 9.53 A day in the life of a television news reporter 10.18 Counting and Time 10.35 Writing — with Victoria Wood 11.03 Basic maths 11.22 Folk dancing 11.38 French conversation 12.00 Book Club: Rockin' Robin: Stories for the very young 12.14 Morris Preston's Tales of The Cheesemonger and the Mouse 12.30 The Sillivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court: Peanuts. Did Felicity Cartine slip or was she pushed when a bottle display fell on her? 2.00 After Noon Plus: Mavis Nicholson looks to convert atheist John Lee 2.45 My Father's House: The story of a seven-year-old about a family torn by love (r) 3.45 Home Sweet Home. Enzo decides to fight a bully's father 4.15 Cartoon: Porfy Pig in African Squeaks

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. Farming Today. 6.30 Radio 4. 6.45* Prayer for the Day. 7.00 Today's Weather. 7.20 News Headlines. 7.45* Thought for Today. 8.00 Today's News. 8.30 Weather and Travel. 8.55 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. ENGLAND: 8.00 with if above average 8.30 Sun/Wednesday and Friday. 9.00 News Briefing. 10.00 Cam for Schools. 10.00 Study Skills. 10.15 Radio 4. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 McGough. 11.00 News and Travel. 11.03 Play It "No Joke" by Bernard Hepton. 11.30 Wildlife. 12.02 You and Yours. 12.27 Detective. Stories of crime and punishment in London: "The Place". 12.55 Weather and Travel. 1.00 The World at One. 1.15 The Archers. 1.30 News and Weather. 2.02 Women's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Play: "Operation Elvis" by C. Taylor. 4.00 News.

4.02 Why I'm Me (new series) with Des Wilson. 4.10 Fortnightly Tartan. George Hume and the history of tartan. 4.40 Story Time: "A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush" by Eric Newby (4). 5.00 PM. 5.05 Weather and Programme News. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 Brain of Britain 1982. Quiz Programme. 7.00 PM. 7.25 The Archers. 7.25 Medicine Now in Scotland. A look at the health of medical care. 7.50 Scottish Language in Scotland. 1.30 Prototype. 8.20 When England Sneezes. The economic changes taking place in Scotland.

8.05 In Touch: A magazine for the blind. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.03 The World Tonight: News. 10.30 Set To Ned. Late-night conversation and music with Ned Sherrin. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Challapin". 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News and Weather. ENGLAND: 8.00 with if above average 8.30 Sun/Wednesday and Friday. 9.00 Listen to the Band (r) 9.30 With Radio 2 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00. 5.00 PM. 5.00 News.

12.05 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Concert, Part 1: Matthes, Tchaikovsky†

1.00 News**1.25 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Concert, Part 2: Matthes, Tchaikovsky†****2.10 Czech Choral Music, Recital:** Dvorak, Martin†**2.40 Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, d'Amico, Louis Couperin, Froberger†****3.05 Stokowski Conducts Tchaikovsky, Ravel, Rimsky-Korsakov****4.25 Jazz Today****4.55 News****5.00 Mahler for Pleasure +****7.00 Haydn and the Latter-Day Learn-To: A commentary on the life and work of the literary career of Sainte-Beuve.****8.00 BBC National Orchestra, Concert direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Mendelssohn: Stochakovich†****8.45 Spices: A short story by Mann****9.05 Concert, Part 2: Brahms†****10.00 Getting Away With Murder.****11.00 Janet Radcliffe Richards takes a look at some recent court cases involving women****Songs by Ravel and Chausson.****Recital†****11.00 Haydn on record†****11.35 Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15****6.00 Deputy Heads: The Case for Sports****6.30 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Steinberg, records****9.00 News****9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay, records†****9.45 Divorce: Other Concerto, Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music: records†****10.30 Carlos Bonell: Guitars****Guitar, Villa-Lobos, Casals, Rodrigo, Massia, etc.****11.25 Futurism 12.00-12.40 am Social Work****11.35 Haydn on record†****Open University:****5.55 am**

Taxpayer will now finance £50m centre

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Cabinet has vetoed, at the last minute as a deal was about to be signed, a plan to use private capital to finance the new international conference centre near the Houses of Parliament.

It is understood that Treasury objections to the method of finance proposed, and fear that the scheme in the long run could cost the Government more than it would if it were publicly financed, led ministers to change their minds. Construction of the centre has already started and its cost is to be met from public funds.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced last July that he had accepted an offer of private finance for the centre — the cost of which was put at £34m last September and is expected to rise to more than £50m by the time it is completed in four years — from the Pearl Assurance Company "subject to agreement on detailed terms".

The attraction of such an arrangement to the Government was that the centre would be built without any addition to the public sector borrowing requirement.

Months of negotiation between Pearl, the Treasury and the Property Services Agency followed until a deal was finally reached under which Pearl would meet the cost of building and, although the Government would retain the freehold of the Broad Sanctuary site, it would be charged rent by Pearl under a 125-year lease. The initial rent would have

been at market rates and subject to five-yearly reviews and it was this arrangement, with the prospect of rents at some future date far outweighing the original cost of building, that must have given ministers pause for thought.

Pearl, however, had been under the impression that the deal was acceptable. As late as March 31 the company was apparently told that the funding agreement was about to be sealed by Mr Heseltine, but on April 5 officials were called to the PSA offices and told that the Government had decided to withdraw.

Two days later, in a little-noticed parliamentary reply, Mr Heseltine said that "whilst the detailed terms negotiated with the Pearl Assurance Company were in line with the offer," the Government had concluded that "in view of the special nature of the building, this was a project more appropriately financed from public funds."

The Cabinet's decision is an obvious setback for Mr Heseltine, who had strongly backed the proposal from the start.

Under the deal, the Government would have had to pay nothing for four years and the initial rent would have been an agreed percentage of Pearl's outlay.

Mr Robin Bevitt, Pearl's company solicitor, who was closely involved in the negotiations, said last night that the firm was disappointed and felt badly done by.

MPs warned on far left

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The left-wing Tribune Group of Labour MPs was warned last night against the destructive intentions of the party's Trotskyist ultra-left. Mr Stanley Thorne, MP for Preston, South, said in a discussion paper on left perspectives: "An election in the near future, which we won, would see a right-wing dominated Cabinet yet again. It is our job to work to avoid that."

The only way to defeat the right was to form a broad left alliance that would unite local areas with national groups in both the party and the unions.

And he asked: "Are there some members of the left who seek a major split within the party in the hope that a substantial number of members will come together to form a revolutionary party?"

Even as he spoke the Foreign Ministry announced

Play put off after death of Celia Johnson

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Dame Celia Johnson, one of Britain's best loved actresses, whose performance in the 1945 film *Brief Encounter* brought her stardom in a career spanning more than 50 years, died on Sunday after a stroke at her home at Netley, Oxfordshire.

Dame Celia, aged 73, was to have starred with Sir Ralph Richardson (photographed right, in rehearsal) in a new play by Angela Huth, *The Understanding*, which was to have opened at the Strand Theatre, London, tonight. Performances have been postponed.

Dame Celia had apparently shown no signs of ill-health during recent performances of the play on its pre-London run at Brighton and Richmond, and during previews at the Strand.

Sir Ralph described her yesterday as "an incomparable artist. She was so English and she had such wonderful style. She was a cunning and skilful artist and she had such spirit. I have adored playing with her four or five times in the past."

Trevor Howard, who starred with Dame Celia in *Brief Encounter*, said he was very upset and very sad to hear of her death. "She was simply the best actress I have ever worked with and I will miss her." Obituary, page 14



Mubarak seeks stronger ties with Israel

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, April 26

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt today said his country's goal is to strengthen relations with Israel now that it has evacuated Sinai and to seek what it could contain. Israel has favoured continued negotiations and Egypt prefers arbitration. "Our only demand is justice" Mr Mubarak said. "We do not have the power to cede an inch and we cannot accept bargaining on our sacred territory."

Although his references to Sinai were a reiteration of the Egyptian negotiating position, Western diplomatic sources said they believed it was significant that he had chosen to mention it in the speech and it was in line with his general tone on the need to resolve Arab-Israeli disputes that have torn the Middle East for the past 34 years.

"The withdrawal of Israel from Sinai is an event that strengthens peace removes an obstacle of good neighbourliness. Peace is a strategic goal and it is fundamental it should be deepened and reinforced, it should be spread," Mr Mubarak said in a strong voice.

"Recent bloody events in the West Bank and in southern Lebanon prove that we must speed up efforts for peace."

"The increase of violence in the region victimizes innocent women and children, the implanting of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, on Palestinian territory, cannot but consequently increase turmoil and widen the gap between Israel and the Palestinians, it can only revive suspicions and doubts and weaken hopes for the future," he said.

Mr Mubarak said Egypt would continue its negotiations with Israel on autonomy for the 1.3 million

Palestinians in the West Bank and added that Egypt sought to provide the Palestinians with options instead of the present situation where they are "trapped between the presence of an occupation force and the desperation acts to eliminate it."

Mr Mubarak devoted a good portion of his speech to paying tribute to the Egyptian armed forces for October, 1973, which he said made the liberation of Sinai possible and he eulogized, at length, the late President Anwar Sadat whom he said had died "the leader of war and the hero of peace".

He concluded by calling on all Egyptians to work hard for reconstruction and development.

No mans land pact, page 6

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits RAF Staff, Staffordshire, 11.

The Duke of Kent, president of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends the naming ceremony of the lifeboat "Sir Douglas", Kenilworth Gardens, County Hall, 3:30; the Duchess of Kent, patron, attends a reception by the Samaritans at the Deanery, Westminster Abbey, 7.

New exhibitions

Sculpture by Bill Woodrow, St Paul's Gallery, 57 St Paul's Street, Leeds, Mon to Fri 10 to 5 from today until May 14.

One village festival of Indian textiles, Oxfordshire, Oxford Museum, Woodstock, Oxfordshire Mon to Fri, 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 and Sun 2 to 6; (until June 6).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings and sculpture by Ger Van Elk, Arnolfini, Narrow Quay, Bristol; Tue to Sat 11 to 8; closed Monday and Sun; (until May 15).

World of the microscope, exhibition of photographs by Gene Cox with John Forsdyke and Karen Pavao, the Octagon, Milner Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4:45; (until May 15).

Paintings and graphics by James McAleny and Ian Deuchar, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rosehill Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 2 and 4 to 5; Sun 2 to 5; (until May 10).

Spring exhibition, including work by Rodney Burn, Diana Atfield and John Flavin, RWA College, Queen's Road, Bristol; Tues-Sat 10 to 5:30, closed Sun and Mon (until May 15).

Butterflies in print; a new book on butterflies in and moths published by the Museum to celebrate butterfly year; Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 Sun to 6 (until May 23).

Talks, Lectures

Culture of Nubia, 11:30 and Thebes, 1:15; both at British Museum, by George Hart, Royal Holloway, 1 Wedgwood Bent, at the Friendship Centre, Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2, 1:15.

St George and other April saints, by Audrey P Tyndall, National Gallery, 1.

Studying the weather, by John Stevenson, Science Museum, 1, Swallows and Swifts, Natural History Museum, 3.

Music City Music Society: Piano Recital by Richard Markham and David Nettle, Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2, 1:05.

Walks Jack the Ripper murders, 1888, meet Aldgate East Underground, 7:30; Art Gallery exit; Ghosts of the West End meet Embankment Underground, 7:30.

General Flower show: Royal Horticultural Society Halls, SW1; 11:30 to 6.

ACROSS

- 1 Where a member uses one, of course (4,4).
- 5 Striker said in this game... (6).
- 10 ...to be an honest player without complications (15).
- 11 One who's joined group in drink, say (7).
- 12 Female played terrible role in king's end (7).
- 13 Falls down under part of carriage (8).
- 15 Artist or writer (5).
- 18 Change for Romans to be such fools (5).
- 20 Make rare good opening as the likely loser (6).
- 23 He gets behind to pull girl back (7).
- 25 Recreation period of older generation (7).
- 26 A shower etc after this, perhaps (7,6).
- 27 Is sand convertible into these? (6).
- 28 PM separately introducing same measure in confusion (4,4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,815

WAGTAILS BACKPACKERS
THE EXPLORER AND
MINIMONKEYS
SHIMMERING MOON
LOGGING DOWNLAND
ESTABLISHED
DEALIN' INTERFERE
CRAZIE SHOE EYES
NUMERATOR CLOUT
MUDGY YACHT
BATH TUB PARDON
LAXXIS SPURRER
EMPEROR'S PAINT
ALLEGEDLY TELLED
THEATRE POTPOURRI

Task force requests

A service of radio record requests and messages for the British task force began yesterday and will be broadcast three times a week for an indefinite period. Messages, which must be in writing, should be sent to the British Forces Broadcasting Service, King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1. Envelopes should be marked Task Force Request.

Parliament today

Commons (2:30): Finance Bill, committee, third day. Lords (2:30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee, first day.

The pound

Bank Buys

Australia 5

Belgium Fr

Canada \$

Denmark Kr

France Dr

Germany Dm

Greece Dr

Hongkong \$

Ireland Pd

Italy L

Netherlands Gld

Norway Kr

Portugal Esc

South Africa Rd

Spain Pta

Sweden Kr

Switzerland Fr

USA \$

Yugoslavia Duk

Zimbabwe Dz

TV top ten

National top ten programmes in the week ending April 18:

1 BBC 1
2 BBC 2
3 Nine O'clock News (Wed)

4 Kenny Everett TV Show (12:30)

5 Top of the Pops (11:55)

6 The Best of Paul Daniels (11:20pm)

7 Radio Jingles (11:10pm)

8 The Double Man (11:05pm)

9 Badges by Oye-Light (10:05pm)

10 ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada (15:00m)

2 Family Fortunes (Central)

3 Give Us a Clue (Thames)

4 The 1981 Vorbache (14:20pm)

5 We Meet Again (WTV 13:00m)

6 The Boudoir (12:30am)

7 Crossroads (Thu) Central (12:30pm)

8 The Morecambe and Wise Show (Thames 12:35pm)

9 The Eric Sykes (12:35m)

10 Where There's Life, Yorkshire (12:20pm)

BBC 2

1 Pot Black 82 (3:00am)

2 Heart Transplant (4:30am)

3 The Magnificent Ambersons (4:30am)

4 The Woman in White (Wed, 7pm)

5 Friday Night (3:30am)

6 A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum (3:30am)

7 Call My Bluff (3:30am)

8 The Watsons (3:30am)

9 Top Gear (3:45am)

10 Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Code (3:10am)

Weather

High pressure will persist, but a trough of low pressure will extend slowly across some N parts

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Isles: Perhaps a little drizzle at first, becoming bright and mainly dry; winds NE light to moderate; max temp 14 to 15°C (57 to 59°F).

Cent, S, E, SW England, E Midlands, S Wales: Rather cloudy at times but dry with sunny or clear periods; winds mainly N light; max temp 14 to 16°C (57 to 61°F).

Wales, NW England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Border, Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow: Fog patches at first, dry with sunny or clear intervals developing; wind NW light; max temp 14 to 16°C (56 to 59°F).

Highland, Northern Ireland, Northern Isles: Dry, bright and rather warm in the S.

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea: Wind, moderate or fresh, locally strong; sea moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, fresh; locally strong. Solent: St George's Channel: Wind NE, moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind N to NW, moderate; sea slight.